REGISTERED No. 72—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,692.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.		October 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagiri	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopaulpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Oct. 1873.		Oct. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Koweit	29
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	19		Nov.
,, Linga	21	,, Linga	5
,, Bahrein	23	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	11
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M., and will call at Mandvie in the Gulf of Kutch.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, R. N. R. will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	,, 3 0 0
Third Class	,, 1 8 0
Horses	,, 4 0 0
Carriages	,, 4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Averages, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore-compartment with water, necessitating the redocking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to sign the Average Bond, to produce Invoices, and to pay a deposit of Two and a Half per Cent. on the Invoice value of their Goods, after which the Undersigned will grant Delivery Orders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

MORDAN'S ENGRAVED POSTAGE SCALES.—A Consignment of the above just received, consisting of PORCELAIN TABLETS ENGRAVED with RATES OF INDIAN POSTAGE on Walnut Stands, with English weights to 8 oz., and Indian to 16 tolahs.

Price in Box complete, NETT......... Rs. 28.

By use of these Scales mistakes in Stamping of Letters may be avoided

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.) Capt. G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September	25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October	2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,,	9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,124 Tons,	,,	16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,,	23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,,	30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November	6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

S. S. POTOMAC'S GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT is now READY, and can be seen on application. Consignees will be paid the balance of their Deposits on production of the Deposit Receipt to

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Adjuster and Notary Public.

Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUSHIRE ASSAFŒTIDA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Hornby Row, in the house next to Mr. Jairam Sewjee's, by order of Mogul Hajee Mahomed Esmael Kermanee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Moolla Goolam.

63 packages Bushire Assafœtida.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

5 bales Grey Shirtings, 9 by 50 lbs.
2 cases White Stripe Dhoties.
3 ,, Black Sarees.
3 Casks Wood Screws of various sizes and thickness.

A quantity of first-class superior Electro-plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, tea urns, toast racks, beer mugs, biscuit boxes, butter pots, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Tanjore—

CEP—1 Case China Crackers.
NFFLC—3 ,, ditto
LC—4 ,, ditto
NFLC—2—3 ,, ditto
FC—2 ,, ditto
C|CEP—1 double Case China Crackers.
CEP|NFLC1—2 Cases ,, ,, ,,

SALE OF RANGOON GRAM

On TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, by order of Marwaree Jeynarayen Sitaram, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Sha Nupoo Neney ex Temul—

1,145 bags Rangoon Gram.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of October 1873, by order of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Abdoola Essah, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the right, title, and interest of the said Abdoola Essa, the insolvent, in the following properties :—

1stly. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with message, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being on the west side of 2nd Don Tar Row, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring 15 feet in breadth and eighty feet in length, or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271, and by the Collector of House Assessment until lately under No. 21, and now under No. 20 ; and bounded on east by the 2nd Don Tar Row, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Cassum Dossa, and on the south by the house of Fazell Jaffer, or the property secondly hereinafter described, and the said property was formerly in the occupation of the Fazil Jaffer Abdoola, Hajee Essa and Essa Fazel and now in the occupation of Abdoola Hajee Essa and his tenants.

2ndly. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Don Tar 2nd Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring in breadth, 21 feet and 6 inches and in length 81 feet or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 171, and by the Collector of House Assessment until lately under No. 20, and now under No. 19 ; and bounded on the east by Don Tar 2nd Row, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Fazil Hajee Jaffer, and on the south by a passage bordering the house of Memon Esmail Fazel ; and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Hajee Fazil Hajee Jaffer, Hajee Essa Hajee Fazel, and Hajee Abdoola Hajee Essa, and now in the occupation of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Essa and his tenants.

3rdly. All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land of which Bhoo Muddonjee is Fazundar, with message, tenement, or bungalow, situate, lying in the west side of Lohar Challee at Wojawadee, in Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 32.

4thly. All other the moveable or immoveable property of the said Hajee Fazel Hajee Jaffer, Hajee Essa Hajee Fazel, and of the said Abdoola Hajee Essa or either of them vested remainder man, reversion or in expectance whatsoever, known or unknown to the official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said Hajee Abdoola Hajee Essa.

The above will be sold in one Lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA — SPECIAL APPOINTMENT NAVY, AT THE YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all
kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in		
Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 30th JUNE 1873, at the rate of SIX per CENT. per ANNUM, or Rs. 3-12-0 per SHARE, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 29th instant, to the PROPRIETORS registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 5-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

26th September 1873.

THE Undermentioned, being DEBTORS to the late Firm of JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., OFFERS will be received by the Attorneys to the Inspectors of the Estate for the purchase of the several Claims.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the Offices of the Attorneys, No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BALCRISHNA SITTARAM & Co.
JAITHA MALLJEE & Co.
KURSONDAS MADHOWDAS.
WASSUDEW CRUSTNA SENOY.
And several other Native Firms.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to October 12th for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRANCH RAILWAY, 16½ Miles in length, from ANUND to SIMLUJ, in the vicinity of Dakore.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions can be seen in the Office of the CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER, where also Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders can be received, can be obtained.

Undersigned is not prepared to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, for the SUPPLY of a STEAM VESSEL of from 1,500 to 2,000 Tons, for one month certain, for the conveyance of European and Native Troops, Horses, Stores, &c., between Bombay and Ports on the west coast of India, to be ready for final survey on the 29th October 1873, and to embark the Troops at Bombay on the 1st November next, at which port she will be discharged on completion of the duty, Government finding provisions and water for the Troops.

Tenders should specify the daily consumption of Coal of the Vessel tendered when steaming at an average rate of 8 knots per hour and the rate per ton at which the Coal will be supplied by the Vessel, Government reserving to itself the option of either supplying the Coal or paying for such quantity as may be expended.

The Vessel will be required to provide ventilation and make such fittings as may be required by the Agent for Transports, and if necessary to be docked.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

By Order of the Acting Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1873.

JOHN CRAWFORD VAUGHAN JOHNSON, Deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Chap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD VAUGHAN JOHNSON, late of Bombay, in India, Esq., Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, who died on the 30th day of April, 1873, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 30th day of June, 1873, by Duncan Bebb King and Francis Bannister, the Executors named therein, are hereby required to send in particulars, in writing, of such debts, claims, or demands, to us, the Undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors, on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Executors will not then be liable to any person or persons for the assets so distributed of whose debts they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th day of August 1873.

E. and F. BANNISTER and FACHE, 13, John Street, Bedfordrow, London, Solicitors for the said Executors.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!
RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.
Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 80 of 1873.

JETHA BHIMA, GOOLBA ANUNDA, GOOLBA JUGGA, and AKHA PRAGGA, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing near the Dalysett Agiary Lane, and carrying on business of money-lenders there under the name, style, and firm of BHUGWAN BHIMA .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, and one of the Solicitors of this Honourable Court, now in the County Jail, outside the Fort of Bombay, and ANNE PENNELL European inhabitant, residing near Matarpakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid .... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 23rd day of September instant in the above Suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, Anne Pennell :—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the New Matarpakhadi Road, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 107, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by said Aumbawadi, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the Musjid of Abdoola, and on or towards the south by the house of Jeewa Goonja.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the SAME DAY, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of New Matarpakhadi road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 81, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the house of Mr. Skeed, on or towards the north by a vacant ground, and on or towards the south by a passage. It was ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,061-10-3, for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed and further interest upon the amount of Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Anne Pennell in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 26th September 1873.

Mr. MUNSUKHLAL M. MUNSHEE,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH FOUR-WHEEL DOG-CART, with a pair of HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, 14-2, and double and single Plated Harness. May be seen at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla.

CANTEENS, &c.

TRAVELLER'S CANTEEN for 4 PERSONS, strong metal-bound Chest, containing Table and Dessert Knives, Forks and Spoons, 2 pairs Carvers and Steel, 12 Plates, 4 Dishes, Tea and Coffee Pots, China Cups and Saucers, Milk Jugs, 2 Basins, Egg Cups, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Boxes for Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c., and every requisite, complete.......Rs. 200
Same as the above, for 2 Persons.......,, 125

TIFFIN BASKETS—

No. 1—Strong Wicker Basket, containing a Bottle and 2 Tumblers covered with wickerwork, Knife and Fork, and Sandwich Box.......,, 15
No. 2—Ditto ditto with 2 Bottles, and pair of Knives and Forks, and 2 Blue and White Plates.......,, 25

MAPPIN'S POCKET PICNIC CASE, comprising Knife, Fork, Spoon and Corkscrew, folding into Ivory Handles ; also, Pepper, Salt, and Mustard Boxes, the whole fitting into an Electro-plated Drinking Cup, with solid leather case with strap.......,, 40
Ditto ditto with Horn Handles, plainer make.. ,, 25

VOLUNTEER'S CANTEEN, best Electro-plated Sandwich Box and Drinking Flask, in leather case with strap.......,, 20

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

GENEVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

WANTED.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly ; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a SHED at ARTHUR BUNDER. Specification of the Work and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Company's Office.

No Tender will be received after the 3th instant, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees ; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and *vice versa*. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. MENIST begs to announce that Messrs. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON and Co., of Bombay, have CEASED to be AGENTS for his OPTICS from THIS DATE.

Should Mr. M. appoint another Agent in Bombay for his SPECTACLES, &c., he will guarantee the Public that he will be competent to know CONCAVE from CONVEX.

Bombay, 25th September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will, on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE or LEASE of LAND on the Elphinstone Estate and Moody Bay Reclamation. Leases may be for long or short periods as may best suit the Applicants.

The sanction of Government as well as that of the Trustees is required for any Sale or Lease of Land for any term exceeding 10 years.

Plans of both the Estates may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Traffic Manager's Office, Carnac Bunder, 23rd Sept. 1873.

SALE OF A WRECK AND WRECK MATERIAL.—The Undersigned, on account of those concerned, will dispose of the Wreck of the late s.s. ARRACAN, as she lies and with all she contains (at present lying on a Reef 5 miles N. W. of Gofar Island, Cardewa Channel Maldives, the fore and mid-part apparently firmly secured on to the reef and well out of the water, the stern under and in deep water) and of a quantity of material saved from the wreck, landed on above Island, and at present in charge of the Governor of the Island, comprising, Winches, Anchors, Blocks of all sizes and descriptions, Tackle, Chains, Coils of Rope and Hawsers, Stanchions, Lamps, Lights, &c., &c., by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873.

Private Tenders may be addressed to the Undersigned before that date, but acceptance of the highest will not be declared until day of Sale.

A detailed list of the landed wreck material will be furnished on application.

The Arracan was homeward bound from Rangoon with a cargo consisting chiefly of rice, partly of Hides, Cutch and some Teak Blocks, and went ashore in her present position on the 12th August 1873.

CLARK, SPENCE, & Co.,
Owners and Lloyd's Agents.

Point de Galle, 4th September 1873.

CREGAN'S PATENT FLUID BOILER COMPOSITION, for EFFECTUALLY REMOVING and PREVENTING INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.

The number of Compositions now in the Market for the removal and prevention of Incrustation in Metals of all kinds are so numerous and so ineffective, that the public very warily accept a new one.

There are cwts. perfectly useless at some of the Factories in Bombay.

The cause of their inefficiency arises simply from the Manufacture of the Compositions regardless of the waters in which they are to be used, whose evil effects in the formation of incrustation can only be obtained through a careful analysis of such incrustation, and when this is done the Composition is made up to meet the requirements and peculiarities of the water used.

The Composition now offered to the Public is made up on this principle by the Patentee.

No fear need be apprehended of any evil results on the iron from its use, as it is perfectly free from any of the injurious ingredients so often found in other compositions.

Another great advantage possessed by the Composition submitted is its being in a fluid state, and intermixing with the water instantaneously passes through all the Tubes, Pipes, Cocks and Valves, and thoroughly cleans and eradicates all incrustation and sediment of all kinds, leaving every thing so clean and free that its beneficial results are noticed on the whole Machinery.

These results are now being proved at many of the Factories in Bombay ; and hand bills with testimonials from these Factories are in preparation, and will shortly be in circulation.

Amongst the many evil effects of the existence of a thick, hard, impenetrable incrustation on Boilers may be noticed the great waste of fuel ; which, considering its present price, is no mean consideration.

If the fuel that will keep a boiler,—crated with incrustation,—working for five days, is made to keep the same boiler when perfectly clean in all its parts, working for ten, what a saving is hereby gained !

Experience alone, by the use of the Composition offered, will prove that this can really be done.

B. CREGAN, Sole Patentee.

No. 19, Marine Street, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1873.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Roselle do. ,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	,, 15 ,,
Mango do. ,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Mild do. ,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Madras do. ,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do. in pints	...	,, 12 ,,
Bengal do. ,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Delicious do. ,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	,, 12 ,,
Do. do. Madras ,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste ,,	...	,, 18 ,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	,, 18 ,,
Mango Fruit ,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Ripe Mango ,,	...	,, 21 ,,
Pine Apple ,,	...	,, 15 each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle ,,	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do. in kegs	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do. in bottles	...	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do. ,,	...	,, 9 ,,
Cashmere Pickle, ,,	...	,, 12 ,,
Tapp Sauce ,,	...	,, 9 ,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	...	,, 6 ,,

ALSO,
China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 2.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1873-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade ; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence ; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1869.

MESSRS. WHITE AND CO.,
ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ ,,
Commission Agency	5 ,,
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

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Allahabad and Cawnpore.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.
Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office : C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C.
Manufactory : Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

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SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

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ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

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EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and DAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to First-rate London Houses.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

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LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would in its particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co's new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other sequisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue ; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description ; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.
ELLWOOD'S.—Also their
AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possess the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few Cases VIENNA BEER, in medium sized Bottles, at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES FROM THE COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRAND.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 30 0

OLD PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0

PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 21 0

These fine Spirits have been known for the past forty years as the best value in this market.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ,,	20	,,
Do. Viño de Pasto ,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & ,,	24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal ,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ,,	25	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts. ,,	23	,,
Do. ......Qts. ,,	45	,,
Do. Magnums. ,,	88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts. ,,	30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's ,,	20	,,
Do. do. ......Pts. ,,	11	,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior ,,	24	,,
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ,,	16	,,
Chateau Deforme Margaux ,,	16	,,
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe. ,,	14	,,
Do. Margaux ,,	17	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London closed for the mail at almost the same dates as those quoted yesterday, the rise in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to four per cent., received by this morning telegrams, having been anticipated, there was no material change, excepting in some instances short dated bills commanding better prices.

Government Securities are the same, but our quotations are almost nominal, as there is very little enquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d. to 19/32.
Credit, do.	1s. 10⅝d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 13/32d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99¼ to 5/16.
Do demand	100⅛ to 100 3/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight,	223 to 223¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110⅜ to ½
Four & half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½	per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. do.	7½	,,
Bank Bills	6½	,,
Mercantile Paper	8½	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107⅛ to 107⅜
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET firm for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay firm. Colaba shares continued dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	700
1,000	500	100	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¼ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45 nl.
40,000	200	all	3½ pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	257
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	d.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,350 xd
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,640
500	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	[illegible] p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	75 p.s	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,300 xd
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150 p.s	Oriental	3,425
680	2,500	400	200 p.s	Royal	2,000
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,280

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	... *	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed steady without alteration in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 4 0
1,250 ,,	,, ,,com	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 0 0
500 ,,	,, T. Cloths	29 in. 24 yds. 6 lbs	,, 3 10 0
400 ,,	White Jacconets	4[illegible] in. 20 yds.	,, 2 4 0
400 ,,	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2 8 0
400 ,,	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2 12 0
400 ,,	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 3 0 0
400 ,,	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 3 4 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday's date reports the Liverpool and London markets as closing dull, with Surats weaker. Fair Dhollerah is still quoted at 6d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 6⅛d., Broach at 7d., Tinnevelly at 6⅞d., Dharwar 7d., and Mid Orleans at 9 3/16d. There is a decline of ⅛d. in Broach and Dharwar, and 1/16d. in Oomrawuttee. Sales of the day amount to 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were on speculation and for exports. The receipts on the day at Liverpool are given at 4,000 bales and those at U. S. ports at 5,000. The market for coffee is reported weaker. A payment into the Bank of England of £172,000 is reported, but the same message states that the directors have raised the Bank's rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank's returns for the week ending 24th instant show a decrease of £62,500 in the reserve of notes, of £312,500 in bullion, and an increase of £125,000 in the bills discounted. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at 1s. 10 3/8d. and on Calcutta at 1s. 10½d. The Manchester market is reported very dull. The cotton market here closed dull and prices have, in consequence of the decline in the Indian staples at Liverpool, given way about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing rates :—

Dhollera & Bhownugger	Rs. 193 to Rs. 195
Oomrawuttee	,, 194 to ,, 196
Akote	,, 200
Broach M. G.	,, 195 to ,, 205
Hingunghat	,, 213 to ,, 215
Sawginned	,, 200 to ,, 202
Compta & Vingorla	,, 182 to ,, 184

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

50 candies	Vingorla	at Rs. 181
50 ,,	,,	at ,, 183
200 ,,	Khandeish	at ,, 180 to 184½
50 ,,	Vingorla	at ,, 185

YARNS.

The maket continues very dull, and there is almost nothing doing. Coloured and Turkey Red are however steady, and prices are well maintained. The following sale was yesterday effected by a native firm :—

9,000 lbs. Medio No. 40 to 60's ....15⅞ to 19⅞ as. per lb.

METALS.

The market remains firm, but there is almost nothing doing from first hands on account of higher prices asked.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 20th September 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	92,097	13	0
Merchandise	1,39,729	6	0
Electric Telegraph	687	12	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	620	0	0
Total Rs.	2,33,134	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles ... Total Rs.	1,95,077	7	8
Increase Rs.	38,057	7	4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Zambesi (s)	Cates	Suez, Sept. 12.
26	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Mooltan (s)	Fentiman	Aden and Suez.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

The barque Tamar, Mitchell, to Java.
Barque Victor, Pond, to Muscat.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.
Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Muriel, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
33	Agra	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc, s, 1 case hardware, Soundy Breslauer & Co ;1 case perpumery, J. B. Pereira.

Zambesi, s, 9 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Esmall Fazul.

Lady Lawren—, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 13 casks pain—, Jamasjee Muncherjee Moola ; 1 case earthenwar— W. and A. Graham & Co ; 1 case cotton wicks, Hasso—m Allarukhia & Co.

British Sceptre, 10 casks ink, Suruffally Moosabhoy.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mooltan, s, 4 cases cochineal, Currumchund Premchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 10 cases claret, Comptoir d'Escompt de Paris.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 1 case wig, Paul Powis ; 2 casks claret, H. Gaignoux ; 51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 354 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan, s, 24 bundles E. teeth, Cupoorchund Canjee ; 55 pieces E. teeth, Mahomedjee Khanbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 1,483 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co ; 800 bags gingelly seed and 9 casks caster oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 400 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Goldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Hastings, Surg, Madras Med. Dep., on leave, from Nagpore.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Coman, Lt.-Col., 8th the King's Regt., to appear before a medical Board, from Cawnpore.
Ouchterlony, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave from Bangalore.
Wilton, Captain, Madras Police, on furlough, from Madras.
Balfour, Surg.-Genl., Madras Med. Dep., to join, from England
Thom, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on medical duty, from England.
Marryat, Captain, Royal Engrs., from sick leave, from England.
Hancock, Captain, Political Dept., from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Moon, Ensign, Comst. Dept., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on furlough from Seroor.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 26.

Mayne, Lieut., 3rd Light Cav., on duty, to Neemuch.
Tanner, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Rosch, Lieut., 65th Regt., on sick leave, to England.
Nugent, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Gore, Major, 83rd Regt., on sick leave, to England.
Ouchterlony, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave to England.
Wilton, Captain, Madras Police, on furlough, to England.
Werge, Lieut., 2nd Beloochees, on duty, to Poona.
Balfour, Surg.-Genl., Madras Medl. Dep., to rejoin, to Madras.
Yates, Captain, Khandeish Police, on med certificate to England.
Phillips, Lt.-Col., Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Wetherall, Lieut., Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on furlough, to England.
Chalon, Captain, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on med. cert. to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J T GRANT, C B COMMANDING P. D. A.

Poona, 24th September, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars—Capt J Cooke, from 15th to 30th Sept 1873 privilege leave.

With reference to G O C No 561 of the 20th instant, Lieut Beale, 2nd Queen's, will proceed and re-join his Regt at Belgaum.

The undermentioned officers have obtained privilege leave :—

68th L I—Surg-Major R W Meadows, M D, from 26th Sept to 10th October, 1873.

83rd Regt—Surg W Geoghegan, from 8th to 27th Sept 1873.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 24.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Col F Priestley, Supt of Revenue Survey, privilege leave for two months.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surg Robert Vincent Power, B A and M D, to officiate as Health Officer and Supt of the Lock Hospital, Madras, without prejudice to his regimental appointment, during the absence of Mr Stanbrough on privilege leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C G Thomas, District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, resumed charge of the Court from Mr A Cruickshank on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, 19th September 1873.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt F A Wetherall, of the General List, 2nd Wing Sub 26th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Government of Bombay, No 574, dated 1st Sept 1873, permitting Capt H Coningham of the 29th Regt N I, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 28th Aug 1873.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

GENERAL LIST, INFANTRY.

Lt S L Hunt (Capt in S C), to have the position of Cap, vice Beaumont, Cadre 1st Mad Fusiliers, retired. Dated 9th Aug 1873.

Lt (Bt Capt) Henry Locock Berkley to be Capt, vice Armstrong, Cadre 41st N I, deceased. Dated 6th September 1873.

GENERAL LIST, CAVALRY.

Lt Charles May Allen Morant to be Capt by Bt, from the 20th Sept 1873.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Maj William Henry White having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt-Col, from the 22nd Sept 1873.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.

Surg A F Dobson, M D, of the Madras Medical Department, attached to the 40th Madras Regt of N I, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg W M Courtney, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg E C McVittie, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 7	Tuesday	Dec. 2
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 16
,,	Nov. 18	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 4	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	,, 18	,,	Dec. 13

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday ....Oct. 27 Monday ....Nov. 24

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	ditto	,,	24	0	0
Three Months	ditto	,,	14	0	0
One Month	ditto	,,	5	0	0
One Week	ditto	,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The above Festival will be held (D. V.) on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, (Michaelmas Day) in S. Thomas' Cathedral.

Full Choral Evensong at 6 P.M. with Sermon.

The Offertory (after defraying the expenses of the Festival) will be devoted to the *Organ Fund*, for which money is much wanted, the repairs during the past year having cost no less than Rs. 1,400.

Complete Books of Music and Words may be purchased at Soundy and Co.'s, Thacker and Vining's, or at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Cathedral Vestry. Price 4 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BLANDY—September 16th, at Belgaum, the wife of W. P. Blandy, Lieut. R. A., of a son.

SCOTT—September 26th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of Walter Scott, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WILSON—August 31st, at Bowden, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Wilson, Esq., late of this city, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

THE best thing that can be done with an unprofitable business is to turn it over to a joint stock company. This is one of the uses of joint-stockery. The chief thing necessary is to get one's friends to point out that the business is capable of being made highly remunerative if well attended to, and if some guarantee be given that a certain high percentage of profits will be paid, all that remains is to get the public sufficiently interested to invest their capital in the new concern, and the transformation is complete.

When joint-stockery is in season, or when it betrays the character of an epidemic very little persuasion is necessary to turn a failing private business into a public company. When such seasonal influences prevail it is astonishing how little inquiry even ordinarily shrewd people will make into the history of the concern in which they are invited to sink their capital. It never occurs to such people to ask themselves why the far-seeing Jones should be desirous to share a considerable portion of the profits of his peat-bog or mill with Smith, Brown, and Robinson, who know nothing about bogs and mills. These investors in joint-stockery are satisfied with being told that the money-making and always successful Bragojee has taken a number of shares in the bog or the mill; they are sure he would never invest unless he felt certain of a dividend of ten or twenty per cent. Bragojee may be one of the "Bulls" who has grazed in Jones's bog, or who has split fibres in Jones's mill; the ordinary shareholder knows nothing of that—why should he? All that he does know is that Bragojee has fearlessly taken shares in the proposed "concern," and has confidentially told a few of his friends that the shares will touch twenty premium as soon as the company has been formed, and that he is sure about this from the nature of the "guarantee" that accompanies the prospectus.

Although the promoters of the bog or mill company endeavour to keep the names of the new directors a strict secret, Bragojee and his intimate friends cannot be kept in the dark. They know the names, and the wealth and respectability attaching to these names are quite sufficient to carry conviction to every doubting mind that the bog or mill is to be entrusted to the care of men of the highest principle and vast practical knowledge of morasses and fibres of every description.

In a short time it becomes known that there is a difficulty in getting shares in the new concern. Seeing the self-sacrificing fit under which Jones is labouring, his friends come in and subscribe for shares in a very liberal manner. This they are induced to do in consequence of a whisper having got abroad that Jones has accumulated a sufficient fortune by working the bog or the mill, and that, satisfied with his gains, his only desire is to secure the capital which he had invested in the bog or mill and make his friends happy by relinquishing further profits to them. But Jones does not intend to clear out and let a few Bragojee's enjoy all the good dividends; he has a soul above that, and expresses much anxiety to let small shareholders and comparatively poor men reap some of the harvest which his toil and skill have prepared. He sends out a few scouts of sharebrokers to invite poor men of little capital to accept a few shares each, but on no account to let Bragojee know that he is doing so, lest Bragojee should become dissatisfied because he was not permitted to secure the whole concern to his immediate friends. Little by little the bog or mill company takes form, and the time draws near for publicly announcing the concern and making the calls. Wearying to be relieved of his burden, Jones decides on calling up only a moiety of the capital. He can be satisfied with this in the assurance that the bog or mill shares will immediately go to a premium, not because either Jones himself or his friend Bragojee will commit the iniquity of keeping up the market by purchasing the shares with the right hand while selling out with the left: they are too honourable for that, although they do not hold themselves responsible for what others may be doing; but because the shares are stamped with Jones's guarantee of a 20 per cent. dividend for five years.

We have said that such joint stock companies can only be successfully floated in a season of joint-stockery, when people are half asleep, when trade is stagnant, and when capitalists can find no better investments. Jones's, Bragojee's, bogs and mills are always in seasons and many a Jones waits anxiously for an opportunity to dispose of his swampy bog or his rusty mill. But unless the season of joint-stockery is hit upon, and unless the assistance of friends with names and money can be obtained, many a promising kite refuses to rise from the ground and ascend into the sky. There is a charm in joint-stockery, a great charm in a 20 per cent. dividend guaranteed for five years; but above all there is a singular charm in being able to borrow a little money, buy bog shares in time, sell out quickly at a profit, and watch your neighbour's trouble with his newly-purchased stock. At seasons when trade is dull there is great excitement in Foot-ball and Calico Balls, but the excitement of a Bog Ball or a Mill Ball is a greater excitement still. The game of getting up a joint stock company on the *débris* of a rotten business can be played at the breakfast table, at the office, or in bed, and the pleasures provoked by every successful move or happy idea sends a thrill of delight through every sensational chord in the body and a whirl of joy through the brain. It is some time since joint-stockery in Bombay assumed an epidemic form and attacked everybody. But every year has seen the affection more or less mildly spread abroad, and attacking Jones and Jones's friends.

We do not know that there are any bogs or mills for disposal to the public at present, but if there should be, our advice to the proprietors is to keep the profits to themselves. Not that we dislike philanthropists by any means, but when the operations of philanthropists turn the heads of small capitalists and provide work for official liquidators and Courts of Insolvency, it is far better that all dividends of twenty per cent. should be reserved by our Jones's for themselves and their nearest of kin. There will not be another joint stock epidemic in Bombay if we can help it.

In this connection it is curious to notice how some people work with the certainty of being unsuccessful, by engaging in concerns that are foreign to their own business and by endeavouring to compete with trained men. By dint of hard canvassing and hard begging, along with other propitious circumstances, the business may swim on for a time, but it is sure to become water-logged in the end. As well might the cotton looms of India strive to silence the looms of Lancashire or America as that an amateur business should succeed where a professional business fails. Let every cobbler stick to his last; we should then find no reason to float a bog or a mill into the office of the Official Liquidator. The best thing that can be done with an unprofitable business is to turn it over to a man who knows how to transform it into a paying business without tripping his neighbour.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA.

LONDON, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

Her Majesty's Government is shipping rails at Woolwich for the railway at the Gold Coast.

LONDON, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Henry James has accepted the Solicitor Generalship.

The first sod of the Persian Railway has been turned at Resht and a mile of the earthworks completed.

NEW YORK, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

There is an improved feeling to-day. The Treasurer has ceased buying goods, and is awaiting the order of the President; altogether 12 million dollars worth have been bought.

A large Bank has suspended payment in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

President Grant has approved of the cessation of purchasing bonds, and the Treasury has refused to employ legal tender reserve, considering it has extended to the Banks the utmost help. The Banks in the West and South are partially suspending currency payment. The exportation of grain and cotton is everywhere arrested. £285,000 in gold was shipped from Liverpool to America yesterday.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull, Surats weak, and the London Cotton Market dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		97½.
4½ do.	do.	99¾.
5½ do.	do.	103¼.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£12,625,000	Dec. £62,500.
Bills Discounted	£21,812,500	Inc. £125,000.
Bullion	£23,562,500	Dec. £312,500.
Exchange on Bombay	1s. 10⅜d.	
,, Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	

Shipments of specie per s. s. Peshawur from Southampton £131,000 in silver.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been raised to 4 per cent.

The sum of £72,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s. s. Dhoolia is not making water, and is expected to float after discharging 4,000 tons of cargo.

THE Simla paper writes that the society of that station is in a state of agitation about how to receive the now celebrated Mr. Hogg, who is expected there immediately.

THE Assistant Cotton Commissioner's report from Berar for the last week speaks very favourably for the prospects of the cotton crop. The weather has been exactly what would have been wished, and if it does not rain when the cotton is being picked there will be every reason for congratulation. The total rainfall for the season in the different districts of the Berars has ranged from 17 to 33 inches.

THE *Neilgherry Courier* says (what is already known) that the Commander-in-Chief of Madras does not proceed to Bangalore and Poona as he first intended. The Government requested him to forego his trip in consequence of the recent disturbance among the Moplahs, and the present unsettled state of the country around Malliapooram, which is said to be in such a disturbed state that it is thought that there may be another outbreak. It has been considered expedient to double the European force at the place.

THE Government of Madras has notified that it is to be understood that the operations of Captain Caulfield and his subordinates shall be conducted under the supervision and management of the Inspector-General of Police, to whom Captain Caulfield will submit a weekly diary of his proceedings, and by whom a monthly report will be made to Government. The Inspector-General of Police will also collect materials from all the districts in the Presidency, to enable the Government to form an opinion of the requirements of other parts of the country in this matter, and as to the extent and direction in which the police may be more especially employed in shooting and poisoning tigers.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* :—At 3 A.M. on the 20th instant, the Yarkand Envoy, with Captain Molloy, left Lahore *en-route* to Rawul Pindee. He remained here three days in a fine pucca house in the Anarkullie bazaar belonging to Raheem Buksh, the well-known merchant, and Moulvi Burkut Alli Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, acted as Mehmendar. The Sultan of Turkey, it is stated, gave him as presents 1,200 boxes containing firearms, pearls, and other precious articles; also a saddle made of gold, not to mention six mountain guns with a quantity of cartridges and shells for the same, which are highly prized, and are being conveyed with the greatest care to Yarkand. The Envoy brought two goats with him from Egypt.

A KIND of rice, known as the *varagon*, has lately been used very extensively in Pondicherry, owing to the crop of that grain being very abundant this year. The head of the Medical Department in that town recently brought to the notice of the Government of M. Faron the circumstance that a number of persons admitted into the Military hospital had appeared to be actually poisoned by the use of this rice. The Pondicherry Government has consequently prohibited the sale of *varagon*, and has appointed a commission to report after instituting a chemical analysis of it. Pending this enquiry, all persons convicted of selling the grain in question are liable to a heavy penalty. The *varagon* is an inferior sort of rice, cultivated largely in the French settlements as well as in the interior of the Madras Presidency. It is round and of a grey color : when cooked, it becomes a paste, and is often made into an inferior kind of bread.

AT a late hour last evening we received the Report of the Select Committee on the Salt Bill. The alterations recommended are comparatively few and are for the most part of not much importance. The Select Committee leave untouched the leading principles of the measure. Under section 20 the selection of the persons to be employed by a licensee in his salt work was virtually placed in the hands of the Government official in charge of the salt work. The Committee think all necessary requirements will be met by causing the licensee to furnish annually a list of the persons he proposes to employ. It is also thought undesirable to make it a penal offence in a landowner or cultivator not to give notice of any unlicensed manufacture of salt on his land. The Committee have also modified the section which provided for the suppression of a salt work or the suspension of a license for the misconduct of any of the licensee's employés. This Report has the sanction of only the majority of the Select Committee. The two native members are in favour of further very material alterations, and therefore dissent from the Report.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—The public have lately witnessed two remarkable illustrations of the immensity of the gulf which, notwithstanding the progress of English education in this country, still separates English from Native feeling in matters concerning morality or honour. One of these illustrations is the sharp contrast between the views expressed by Native and English writers respectively regarding the case of Surendra Nath Banerjea ; the other is the similar contrast that has been brought out by the Hogg Divorce case. In the case of the Native Civilian, his countrymen have, with one accord, first hastened to assume the guilt of the accused party, and then proceeded to extenuate its importance ; the English Press, on the other hand, while declining to prejudge him, insist upon the inexcusable character of the conduct with which he is charged. In the Divorce case, the entire English Press, with one exception, have joined in condemning Mr. Hogg's conduct in the most unqualified terms ; while the entire Native Press, with one solitary exception, have united in pronouncing his conduct either perfectly proper or in a high degree venial.

IT may be remembered that a good deal of excitement was caused in the month of July last, by the publication in the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Simla, of a very bitter letter signed "Nemesis," accusing General Norman of having lent his influence to break up the organization of the old Company's army and of having raised himself upon the ruin which he had helped to make. A number of rumours immediately got into circulation about a civil action to be raised against the journal in which the letter of "Nemesis" appeared, and eventually it was whispered that the editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* had been excluded from the Government House list for having published the letter. A correspondence then took place (about three weeks ago) between the editor and the Viceroy's Military Secretary, which is now presented to the public. The editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* wrote in the first instance to ask if there were any foundation for the rumour that his name had been excluded from the Viceroy's public invitation list. To which Colonel Earle replied, "I must decline to admit the right of any one to question me respecting invitations to Government House. They do not depend upon a 'public invitation list,' which in fact does not exist. There is, therefore, no such thing as exclusion from it. I have, however, mentioned the subject of your letter to Lord Northbrook, who has no objection to my telling you that the reason why you have not been included in recent invitations to Government House is, that he thought it was undesirable that, in such a small society as that of Simla, you should meet Sir H. Norman for a time, after the violent personal attack upon him which appeared in the journal of which you are editor." The editor wrote again :—"From that reply I gather that the rumour I referred to is substantially correct, and that I have been excluded from recent public entertainments at Government House, in consequence of having as editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* published a certain letter regarding General Norman. You are good enough to hint that my exclusion from the Viceregal hospitalities is only 'for a time.' Sensible as I am of the courtesy implied in this consideration, I hope that I shall not be deemed in the slightest degree disrespectful in humbly asking that the exclusion may continue, for in my ignorance of the rules pertaining to the Social Censorship of the Press which His Excellency has now introduced, I might again offend against them. As I can never consent to stifle public opinion so far as my correspondence columns are concerned, it would be hypocrisy on my part to present myself again before His Excellency so long as his views on this subject remain as they are. Mine cannot alter."

Two other letters followed, but they contain only explanations of what was meant to be understood from the extracts we have given. The correspondence closes in all good feeling between the writers.

MILITARY ITEMS.

A VERY exciting foot race came off at Asseerghur on the 15th inst, between Privates Holmes and Sharp, of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, distance 100 yards, and was very well contested, the former winning by only a few inches. Both men looked in excellent condition.

AGAIN has the well known Subadar Veerasawmy, of the 9th Regiment M. N. I., Cannanore, been fortunate enough to bear away the palm, by bagging the first snipe of the season, though one or more of the well known shikaries of Cannanore have been anxious to do so.

THE *Gazette of India* contains the promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Major P. C. Dalmahoy, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police at Allahabad, now on furlough. Colonel Dalmahoy is on the cadre of the late 60th B. N. I., and his promotion has been unusually rapid as he has not yet completed 17 years service.—*Pioneer.*

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 5.

1st Regt of Life Guards, A W Hill-Trevor, Gent., to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut J A. Earl of Caledon, promoted. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

6th Dragoon Guards, Troop Serjt-Major D Thick to be Sub-Lieut, vice F G Johnson, transferred to 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

8th Hussars, Sub-Lieut G Auriol de Visme to be Lieut. Dated 24th July, 1872.

10th Hussars, Serjt-Major C Sandes, from Cavalry Depot, to be Riding Master, vice D Walsh, deceased. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

14th Hussars, Lieut E Brett retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

15th Hussars, Sub-Lieut J H Sewell, from the 20th Hussars, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W F Hamilton deceased. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

16th Lancers, Sub-Lieut W Scott, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut I Turner, promoted. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Sub-Lieut C R Taaffe, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

J M Babington, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut E H Maunsell, promoted in 5th Dragoon Guards. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

21st Hussars, Lieut A P Loyd to be Adjt, vice Lieut B A Combe, promoted. Dated 4th May, 1873.

Brigade Depot, Lieut-Col and Bt-Col E G Bulwer, CB, retires upon half-pay, on appointment as Asst Adjt-Genl for Auxiliary Forces. Dated 1st June, 1873.

1st Foot, Lieut A R Porter has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1873.

6th Foot, Lieut C W Muir has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1873.

7th Foot, Lieut-Col and Bt Col J H Cooper retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Capt F B O Cole retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Sub-Lieut H M Temple, from the 41st Foot, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

8th Foot, Sub-Lieut E H H Montresor, from 38th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

15th Foot, Capt J L Riall retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

16th Foot, Sub-Lieut J Page, from 31st Foot, to be Sub Lieut, in succession to Lieut W M Griffith, retired. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Serjeant J Mullin to be Qr-Mr, vice R Dent, transferred to a Brigade Depot. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

17th Foot, Lieut H Hay, receives the value of an Ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Lieut F F Perkinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut R H Dunning, promoted. Dated 8th Aug, 1873.

18th Foot, Major E L Dillon to be Lieut Col, vice G H Pocklington, retired. Dated 27th Aug, 1873.

Capt and Bt Major J Inman to be Major, vice Dillon. Dated 27th Aug, 1873.

Lieut J F Mosse to be Capt, vice Bt Major Inman. Dated 27th Aug, 1873.

20th Foot, Qr-Mr. Serjeant T Choake to be Qr-Mr, vice R Storey, transferred to a Brigade Depot. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

32nd Foot, the appointment to a Sub-Lieutenancy on 9th Aug, 1873, of H J Oddie, Gent, has been cancelled. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

38th Foot, Qr-Mr Serjeant Sowton to be Qr-Mr, vice T Metcalfe, transferred to a Brigade Depot. Dated 6th Sept 1873.

39th Foot, Lieut F Abbott received the value of an Ensigncy, on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th Sept 1873.

41st Foot, Lieut E V Huyshe has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1873.

51st Foot, Lieut G F Campbell retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th Sept 1873.

56th Foot, Lieut F G Alexander has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1873.

Lieut H T Deane-Drake retires from the Service, recieving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

59th Foot, Lieut L E Goodall to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut H T Herchmer, resigned. Dated 23rd March, 1873.

60th Foot, Major R J E Robertson to be Lieut-Col, vice A J FitzGerald, retired upon full-pay. Dated 5th July, 1873.

Capt and Bt Lieut-Col H G Deedes to be Major, vice Robertson. Dated 5th July, 1873.

Capt and Bt Major J J Collins to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col W Tedlie, retired. Dated 5th July, 1873.

Lieut G L McLean Farmer to be Capt, vice Bt Lieut-Col Deedes. Dated 5th July, 1873.

Lieut E W H Croften to be Capt, vice Bt Major Collins. Dated 5th July, 1873.

65th Foot, Capt J Browne, from the 70th Foot, to be Capt, vice G C Ross, deceased. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

70th Foot, Capt J Browne, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regt, to be Capt, vice H Leake, retired upon half-pay with a view to serving in the Militia. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Lieut N Huskisson to be Capt vice J Browne, transferred to the 65th Foot. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

76th Foot, Lieut H R D Thomas has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th March, 1873.

Lieut F W Snell receives the value of an Ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Lieut A W Proudfoot receives the value of an Ensigncy, on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

104th Foot, Lieut S N Roberts to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut L W Iredell, promoted. Dated 29th July, 1873.

109th Foot, Lieut F F R Burgess has been appointed a Probationer for the India Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1873.

2nd West India Regiment, the appointment to a Sub-Lieutenancy, on 9th Aug 1873, of E H Clementson, Gent, has been cancelled. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Medical Department, Surg-Major R R Scott retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 28th July, 1873.

Surg G S Davie, MD, to be Surg-Major, vice W Ramsay, MD, deceased. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

BREVET.

Major and Bt Col Sir Garnet J Wolseley, CB, KCMG, half-pay, late 90th Foot, to have the local rank of Major-General while employed on special service on the West Coast of Africa. Dated 6th Sept, 1873.

Ensign and Deputy Commissary J Jackson, Bombay Barrack Dept, to have the honorary rank of Capt. Dated 8th March, 1873.

Ensign and Asst Commissary W C Tarleton, Bombay Barrack Dept, to have the honorary rank of Lieut. Dated 8th March, 1873.

Deputy Assist Commissary G E Tofft, Bombay Barrack Dept, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 8th March, 1878.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Controller B H Martindale, CB, upon half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 13th Aug, 1873.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Lieut-Col W C O'Brien, half-pay, late 73rd Foot. Dated 14th Aug, 1873.

Major and Bt Lieut Col D C Greene, half-pay, late Depot Battalion. Dated 14th Aug, 1873.

Capt A W Money, half-pay, late Royal Canadian Rifle Regt. Dated 14th Aug, 1873.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

TO-DAY the last instalment of the last milliard of indemnity due by the French to the German Government has been paid. France has wiped off her gigantic load of pecuniary obligation, and in a few days at most the last German soldier will have left her soil. This amusing exploit, for it is nothing less, has had some very odd consequences; to some of which I previously alluded. In the first place, to all appearance, France has flourished under the burden while Germany has lost ground. Although so vast a stream of wealth has flowed steadily into one country from the other, the country whence it issues is not impoverished, and the one that receives it is not perceptibly enriched. Money is not scarce in France, and the rate of discount is not, nor has ever been, high ; there have been no commercial embarrassments, or financial crises ; trade has not contracted—on the contrary it has steadily expanded, until now not only do French goods, despite a heavy load of internal taxation, keep their hold of the English market, but they even undersell the favoured, coddled, and abundantly protected German goods in their own country. Germany, on its side, seems no richer for the two hundred millions it has in one shape or other received. The ill-gotten plunder has proved a curse rather than a blessing. From all parts of Germany come complaints that trade is not good, that every one seems to have lost money, that all classes find it more difficult to live, that the manufacturing industries do not flourish as they did before the war, and that notwithstanding the serious emigration which is emptying entire villages there is greater difficulty in finding employment than there used to be. Some of these characteristics are of course easily explained. France paid the indemnity with comparative ease because she had more than two hundred millions laid by in the savings of her population. The Government borrowed so much of it at a good rate of interest and paid over the amount to Germany. But as all this money was virtually invested at 5 per cent. instead of being laid by unproductively, the means of every small capitalist who had parted with his board by lending it to the Government were improved rather than deteriorated, and the consequent addition to his income enabled him to bear the additional taxes and the higher cost of living without feeling unpleasant pressure. Again, the war had created a gap in the business of supplying the markets of the world with French goods, and the moment peace came orders poured in to fill up the vacuum. These enabled French manufacturers to resume their hold of the markets, and fortune favoured them by the idiotic conduct of our working men in striking for higher wages and reducing production, which left the field in the hands of those whose claims and proceedings had not been so utterly irrational. Again, the effect of the higher taxes in France has really not yet been felt ; the pinch has still to come, and its operation is regarded with a good deal of anxiety too. So far all is easily understood. How Germany could be inconvenienced by getting so much money is a greater mystery. Of course first of all, a large deduction must be made from the two hundred millions by the sums locked up in the Treasury as a reserve against contingencies. How much is so employed is not known but probably twenty millions sterling at least. Next, above forty millions have been absorbed in the gold coinage, which is still locked up and virtually removed from circulation. Of the remainder it may be said broadly that it has done more harm than good, because the Germans did not know how to employ it when they got it. Some went to pay off debts or obligations, fixed and floating, of the different Governments ; some was divided among these Governments as a bonus ; a large portion went in donations to the statesmen, generals, and soldiers, whose brains and muscles contributed to the successful issue of the campaign; and all these amounts finding their way into circulation gave that stimulus to the speculative trading which ultimately brought on financial crises at Berlin, Frankfort, Vienna, and Hamburg. A high scale of personal expenditure was engendered and the cost of living rose in portion, so that while there was so much more money in the country the vast majority of Germans did not feel themselves any better off. We are much in the same position here. In fact the G[illegible], like ourselves, spend to the full limit of their additional means : the thrifty French save and accumulate.

Among the incidental results of the present payment by France to Germany must be mentioned the effect on our money market. The last instalments down to the one discharged yesterday were paid directly by the French Government to Germany in gold at certain dates, supplied by the Bank of France, and these payments sufficed to keep the Berlin and other mints engaged for coinage purposes. Now that they are exhausted the Germans will resume the drafts from this side. It so happens that from various causes a larger balance than usual is now here at the credit of the Government, a number of drafts on the Bank of Belgium given by the French Government on account of indemnity having been retired by that Bank giving in its turn drafts on London to the Prussian Minister of Finance. These drafts were collected here by the Minister's agents and left in his bankers' hands to his credit. He has therefore unusual power to draw large amounts from London whenever he wishes, and it is only a question when he will choose to avail himself of it. Fortunately this is the last opportunity that will occur, and unless the Minister should make up his mind to draw gold much more rapidly and freely than before, there is no chance that serious inconvenience will accrue to us. But it will help to strengthen the tone of the money market and make our rates of discount a little higher than they are at present. For reasons I before gave I do not anticipate any pressure this year like that of last autumn and the one previous, but nevertheless we shall have somewhat higher terms than 3 per cent., and that probably very soon. Actuated by such convictions the dealers have been to a large extent holding aloof from discount business during the past week, and have contented themselves with lending out their money for short periods on the Stock Exchange, thus throwing the greater part of the business on the bank. The latter has discounted freely at 3 per cent., while the other banks, institutions, and brokers have asked 3¼. It was fully expected that the bank would have raised the rate yesterday, but it has not done so, speculating I suppose on the chance that its rivals will not refrain from the market much larger, and lose the business going. This is not a very prudent course, for if the other holders of money let it out freely at the Bank of England is doing [illegible] only result will be to stimulate speculation [illegible] leave insufficient resources to meet the cla[illegible] which always arise in the autumn. The truth probably is that the directors, who were precipitate in reducing the rate a fortnight ago, do not like to acknowledge this by retracing their steps too hastily now. When an upward movement does come—which I daresay will be next week—it will have to be to 4 per cent., a very safe limit under present circumstances.

Another attempt is now made to start a vigorous opposition to Reuter by the prospectus of the London Telegraphic News Company, Limited, which is issued this afternoon. This company, it appears, has acquired the interest of the Anglo-Continental Telegram Company, the Oriental Telegram Agency, Limited, and the Antilles Telegram Agency, through means of which it proposes to collect and supply to subscribers, the press, and the mercantile community a general and complete service of telegraphic news, political, commercial, and financial. An arrangement for the same object has been made with the American Press Association, so that the company will commence with a complete system embracing North and South American continents, the West Indies, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia. Mr. Dodwell, the manager of the Oriental Telegram Agency, is to be secretary, and on the Board will have, among others, Mr. C. Mitchell Grant, who was the projector and proprietor of the telegram service across Mongolia, by which for several years the transmission of telegrams between London and China was effected in ten days, prior to the establishment of the direct cable system, and against the competition of the Russian Post Office Department and Reuter's Company. I quote this from the prospectus. The promoters of the new scheme found their hopes of success largely on the connections with which they start. The Anglo-Continental Company, they state, has an influential list of subscribers, and the Oriental Telegram Agency is at present turning over £50,000 a year in the transmission of commercial and other telegrams to and from India and the East. The reason alleged for the present effort is "the" admitted unpopularity of the existing news monopolies, their notoriously defective service, and the large profits they "realise." The capital is £120,000 in 24,000 shares of £5 each. I do not know what chances of success the new concern has : I fancy they are very good indeed—but I am not in the least surprised that it is started, and once it has obtained a recognised position, Reuter must look sharp to his interests.

The cotton market was somewhat firmer yesterday, with a good general demand, and arrivals which were but sparingly offered were a trifle dearer. The prospects of supply still cause a good deal of discussion, and many authorities estimate the American crop at 4,000,000 to 4,250,000 bales, notwithstanding the damage lately done by rain and worms. It is generally agreed that the crop is a fortnight late compared with last year, and is consequently more liable to injury from the weather. During the next month or two, however, it is anticipated that prices at Liverpool will be steady, since before the new cotton arrives good American may become very scarce and command extreme rates.

From the American papers I take the following weather reports by telegraph :—Our reports by telegraph to-night are in some sections less favourable. The continued damp, wet weather, so suitable to the development of the caterpillar scourge, is producing its natural result in the multiplication of these little destructives, and the consequence is damage to the crop. As yet the evil done is limited, and if we can have dry weather its progress will, we think, be stayed ; but these constant showers are not favourable, and give strength to the fears which are felt. It should be remembered, however, that neither the storms nor the caterpillars are universal ; they are in great part confined to the lower half or two-thirds of the Gulf and Atlantic States ; in the balance of the cotton belt the reports continue satisfactory. At New Orleans it has rained on two days—severe thunderstorms. At Mobile it has rained on every day but one, and the complaint is general of too much rain ; our telegram states that caterpillars are reported everywhere, and great injury is undoubtedly being done in some sections, but the accounts are conflicting as to the extent of the damage. It has only rained on two days at Montgomery and three days at Selma and Macon, while at Columbus it has rained on four days. Our Columbus, Montgomery, and Selma telegrams all state that considerable damage has been and is being done by caterpillars. At Savannah it has been warm, sultry, and wet ; and at Augusta it has rained on two days, but the weather now is more favourable. Our Charleston telegram says that they had rain on more than half the days of the week, but as the week closes, there has been a favourable change ; the caterpillars are said to have damaged considerably the Sea Island Cotton.

The following is from Atlanta, Georgia :—The reports of caterpillars are coming from a large scope of country, and they are increasing in numbers. A letter just received from South-western Georgia says they will strip the cotton entirely in two weeks. The Paris green and flour poison has no doubt killed the worms on some places, but in the manner it is applied it is impracticable, as the receipt is to mix one pound of Paris green with twenty-five pounds of flour, and sprinkle it on one acre of the growing cotton plants. There is planted in Georgia alone this year about 1,500,000 acres. Suppose the worms appear in time to do damage on one-tenth of this land, it would require 18,750 barrels of flour. But if the quantity be reduced to ten pounds of flour per acre, it would then require 7,500.

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THE "[illegible]BAY TATLER."

The *Indian Statesman* seems to have come out on Wednesday under the auspices of the chief *gowlee* of Bombay, who has improved the opportunity to cut to pieces, with the consummate skill of a professional, your article of the previous day, in which you exposed the malpractices of his *jat*. He seems to have been both offended and amused at your idea of using means to make a cow give more milk, for his own practice, handed down from all time, is to resort to the nearest puddle and at once make a widow's cruise out of his *lota*. But the *gowlee* was not so much at home when he tried to write Latin—e. g. *paullo majora canamus*—unless *paullo* be some colloquial term for "sky-blue."

I have been a good deal exercised by the statement in a vernacular paper that His Highness the Gaekwar had endeavoured to "retain" the three daily English journals of Bombay with a fee of Rs. 5,000 each. It signifies little that the writer has apologized for publishing what he did, and has offered to recant in favour of a more exalted conception of British corruptibility. It is the mere existence of such a report to which I am referring. Those who believed and circulated the story plainly considered that editors, being the representatives of public opinion, were worthy of their hire, and would most likely even now be surprized to learn that any editor took the trouble to hold an opinion without being paid for it. The idea becomes more natural the more you think of it, and one cannot wonder that a "well meaning but inexperienced native writer," as he modestly describes himself, should have thought that an editor, like all the rest of mankind, followed his vocation of representing other people's opinions for what it brought him. To a mind innocent of principle the division of labour in such an arrangement must be very just and satisfactory. The Gaekwar conducts himself after his liking, the Government pitches into him as a matter of course, and the press gives expression to the discontent of the one or the wrath of the other according to its "instructions." That the large sum of five thousand rupees as a mere retainer was intended to cut out the Government altogether [illegible] can be little doubt, but it would be inter[illegible] trace the inquiries which cannot but [illegible] secretly made into the probable amount [illegible]vernment fee.

The Bunnia, like some other classes of Gujeratee Hindoos, is a living paradox. To all outward appearances, he is the personification of the "mild Hindoo." Gentle in his manners, submissive and servile, civil to his neighbours, affable to strangers, he is a quiet and respectable citizen in all parts of Her Majesty's Indian empire. He builds dhurmsallas, endows Pinjrapoles, and constructs watering-places for animals of all sorts. He provides for old and decrepid horses and asses, cows and bullocks, goats, tortoises, fowls, and even mad dogs, in the Pinjrapole. He feeds wild pigeons with maunds of grain in Bhattia-wadda in the Fort. He feeds ants wherever he can find them, even going about in search of them. He feeds with fresh grass stray cows in the public streets. He even feeds the small life that infests his person. One never saw the mild Bunnia kill a creature that had found refuge about his garments. Oh dear, no; he would rather see his right hand cut off than hurt the tiniest creature made by God. And yet your gentle, civil, affable, peace-loving Bunnia is the most cunning and astute of rogues. Compassionate to the lower animals in the extreme, he has no feeling for his fellow-men, but will hunt one of them to jail for the paltriest debt. There are many instances in which this anomaly in his nature has been vividly illustrated. But I was scarcely prepared for an exhibition of Bunnia compassion such as I was a witness of the other day. Even the hairy caterpillar that swarms everywhere during the rains, producing horrible irritation in all who touch it and causing the death of man, woman, or child who accidentally swallows one with his food or drink,—even this object of aversion to rich and poor has found a friend in the Bunnia! Going along Forbes Street, I saw several coolies, each with an earthen pot in his hand, collecting caterpillars from the sides of the road and the walls of the houses. On my questioning one of the men, I was told that they were employed by a Bunnia at four annas a day to collect all the caterpillars they could and carry them to the Pinjrapole for protection! I never had my sense of the ridiculous brought into more active exercise than it was by this revelation. It is a satisfaction to reflect that while diseased domestic animals have their misery prolonged by the Bunnia's attentions, and vermin are cultivated inside the Pinjrapole without diminishing the numbers outside, this last device of the Bunnias rids our streets and houses of one of our greatest plagues and does not put the caterpillars themselves to much pain or inconvenience.

If there is any lesson to be learned from Lord Emmanuel Gordon's desolate fate it is one against too much learning being erected upon a weak foundation, for I believe that his brain was none of the strongest from the day he was rescued as a child from the jungle. But it has been reserved for the Rev. Mr. Gilder, of Trinity Chapel Ritualistic notoriety, to discover a deeper meaning in the unhappy man's death. In a letter (dated characteristically "Vigil of S. Mathew the Publican, 1873,") to the *Times of India*, he says that Wilson's fate (Wilson was Lord Gordon's real name) supplies "one more illustration of the truth of Lord Macaulay's accusation against the Established Church that she cannot manage enthusiasts, and by her treatment of them transforms them into impostors." He is of opinion that "at little or no cost, but with judicious treatment, he might have been utilized as a lay-helper in evangelistic work among his own countrymen, instead of being a reproach to the Christian world," &c. I am afraid that Mr. Gilder is an "enthusiast" whom the Established Church ought at once to utilize as much as possible. He would have been wiser, however, if he had never published his reflections upon Wilson's death. Surely Lord Macaulay never recommended the Established Church to press into its service the victims of *dementia*. Whatever the noble essayist's feelings may have been regarding enthusiasts of the class who are now clamouring for vestments and baldachinnos, about which somehow we hear more now-a-days than we do of good wholesome Christian work, it was a sarcasm beyond him to tell the Established Church plainly that she would be the better of the assistance of weak-minded men and dypsomaniacs. That "Lord Gordon" was both weak-minded and a habitual drunkard is a fact well enough known now, thanks to the man's notoriety, to save us the trouble of dwelling more fully upon it. The fact surely could not have escaped Mr. Gilder's penetration, and what he means by taunting the Established Church with the assertion that she turned "Lord Gordon" into an impostor, and was the cause of "him being a reproach to the Christian name," is not at all clear to me, whatever it may be to himself. I can only suspect that the Rev. gentleman wished to have his little fling at the Established Church because she does not pursue "a policy which the great essayist ascribes to the Church of Rome." Sonapoor Chapel ritualism must be becoming very extreme when its pastor seizes the smallest pretext to flatter the Church of Rome. Coquetting in this way with the Church of Rome, and dwelling on her every real or fancied charm, is a dangerous practice for those who desire to retain the virtue of adhering faithfully to the Established Church, and I advise Mr. Gilder not to advocate very silly things even for the purpose of showing his admiration for the "policy which the great essayist ascribes to the Church of Rome." The Church of Rome is not foolish enough to adopt the policy of making poor demented, drunken creatures their pastors or lay assistants; and Mr. Gilder ought to think twice before he says practically that this is the case.

As I anticipated, several of the papers have commented upon the wisdom of Government in sanctioning the Hunterian misspelling, generally with disapproval, but still not with that single aim at the point really at issue which is necessary in order to have any influence in a cause already much shaken by the floods of weak stuff poured forth in its defence with more zeal than discretion. So ill-advised have been many of the exponents of the English spelling, in their remarks upon the Latin spelling, that the advocates of the latter can make out a very good case for themselves by merely exposing and running down what has been said against them, and thus both avoiding the ticklish task of rationally defending their own cause and diverting attention from the glaring fault of the system they support. What we want, as I pointed out last week, is uniformity in spelling and uniformity and accuracy in pronunciation. To talk of accuracy of spelling is needless for spelling to be spelling at all *must* accurately represent the pronunciation. Now it is nothing less than dishonesty to suggest, as the pedants have all along done, that uniformity in spelling cannot be obtained without sacrificing accuracy of pronunciation. Dr. Hunter's leading argument in pressing his antique transliteration upon the Government was that the greatest diversity prevailed in the spelling of Indian names. Just as if everybody else did not deplore this as much as himself, and was not as anxious as he to see a uniform system established. Then, having wound a long blast upon a loud trumpet in celebration of his having made a discovery of a crying evil which every one else had been all along aware of, he worked persistently to create and confirm the impression that uniformity was to be secured only by the adoption of Latin spelling; and I verily believe it was through not seeing that this gigantic fallacy was the backbone of his whole argument that the press failed so to put their view of the question as to leave nothing more to be said on the subject. While Dr. Hunter was profoundly pressing for uniformity, his opponents stupidly cried out against the "barbarism" of the change; and so left the Doctor the easy task of proving that want of uniformity was a greater evil than barbarism; whereas what he really should have been required to prove was that Latin was better for Englishmen than their own language. Now uniformity is a condition which can be had along with any other requirement whatever. Government has but to adopt the spelling of Timbuctoo, and uniform Timbuctoo we shall have over the length and breadth of India. So that to clamour about uniformity was simply to make a mountain of a mole-hill and conceal behind it the real obstacle which otherwise would have stood in the way of the pedantic transliteration. Uniformity in spelling being obtainable in any case, and accuracy in spelling meaning nothing more than conformity to pronunciation, the manifest thing to do was first to ascertain the correct pronunciation, then to spell that pronunciation (not in Latin nor in Timbuctoo, but in English,) and then, if there were more than one way of spelling it in English, to choose one and establish it. Instead of this we have had the spelling settled first, and when it transpires that English people cannot pronounce it, the aid of the savants is invoked to teach them how! Another thing that gave Dr. Hunter a considerable advantage was the cool assumption that if the Jonesian or Latin spelling were abandoned, there would be no alternative but the Gilchristian, the close use of which would certainly have sometimes misled speakers, just as the Jonesian spelling always does. But what earthly reason was there for following Gilchrist, or anybody else, for that part of it? Surely a couple of intelligent Englishmen could decide the nearest possible representation of a foreign name in English letters without consulting Sir W. Jones or Thomas Gilchrist. And *accurate* spelling thus having been attained, Dr. Hunter's everlasting hobby, "uniformity," could have been secured by a stroke of the Governmental pen. Instead of which we have had endless discussions, much bad feeling, and about a ream of correspondence, and are then given Mirat, Umaravati, D—— D——, Jabalpur, and Maisur, and expected to call them Meerut, Oomeraotee, Dum Dum, Jubbulpoor and Mysoor. To say that the learned societies would not have adopted the English spelling of names was nothing more than an attempt to throw dust in people's eyes. When learned societies of different countries correspond with each other, no one expects that the different nations to which they belong will adopt each other's languages. Savants must always have a literature of their own. I see that a local contemporary refers to the example of the few missionaries in India to support the new misspelling. But the fact is that the missionaries have not generally adopted the Jonesian system, and that, in this presidency at least, the few who have have done so in imitation of the senior missionary, who happens to be an antiquarian. The cases are also cited of Keith Johnson's Map and Murray's Handbook, two publications so filled with blunders in spelling that the quashing of them both might well have been a primary inducement to Government to settle the correct spelling at once and make it uniform.

POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY EVENING.

To-day the Legislative Council met at noon. The Mofussil Mortuary Bill (known at much greater length as Bill No. 7 of 1870—a Bill for the regulation of burial-grounds and burning-grounds and places for the exposure of the dead in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, without the limits of the City of Bombay) was read a third time and passed after a few verbal alterations were made upon it. Before the motion for the third reading of the Boilers Bill came on, a long telegram from Mr. J. A. Forbes in Bombay was read to the Council by Mr. Nugent, and it is only fair to it to say that it caused considerable astonishment and speedily became an exciting subject of debate. The telegram embodied the resolutions which were carried at a meeting of "those interested in steam machinery" held in Bombay on Wednesday. The resolutionists desired the passing of the Bill to be postponed for three months, and wished Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into certain abuses alleged, or rather hinted at, with respect to the working of the present Boilers Act in Bombay—evidently a round shot at Mr. Moylan. Perhaps the part of the resolutions which created most astonishment was the request that Government should compensate owners who had entered into questionable arrangements with the Boiler Inspector if these owners agreed to come forward and give evidence to the sought-for Commission. Such a procedure is a very strange one for a body of business men to advocate, amounting, it seems to me, to a request that the public should pay certain dishonest persons for revealing their attempts to corrupt a public official. To take no stand upon morality at all, but simply to look at the matter from a very low commercial point of view, I think that those persons whose "questionable" arrangements with officials under the present Act have turned out to be unsuccessful speculations ought to be very glad to reveal their griefs "without money and without price." It is their business more than the public's. Is it necessary to say that His Excellency the Governor and several other hon. members of Council pounced at once upon this recommendation of the resolutionists' and held it up to scorn and ridicule? The feeling which was raised upon this point alone had very great influence in inducing the leading Councillors to reject the resolutionists' request that the third reading of the Bill should be postponed for three months. His Excellency said that the Bill had now been a long enough time before the public, especially that part of the public "interested in steam machinery," to enable them to hold a meeting to discuss its principles before it was literally on the eve of being passed into law, and he blamed their dilatoriness, which was also done by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Scoble. The latter pointed out the not unimportant fact that it was unnecessary for the resolutionists to urge the non-passing of the Bill for three months for the reason that they desired the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, because the appointment of such a Commission could not affect the principle of the Bill, and though the Bill were to come into operation next week, or even never, a Commission of Inquiry might be appointed notwithstanding. The result of the discussion upon the telegram was that the requests expressed in the resolutions were entirely rejected, and the third reading was proceeded with in spite of the suggestions of the Hon. Messrs. Bythell and Munguldas, that the Council should suspend action in the matter for a day or two in order that it might obtain fuller particulars than those which had been furnished by the bare telegram. After the third reading was agreed to, the Bill was passed. The Hon. Mr. Kennedy then moved the third reading of the Steam Boilers Inspection Bill. A most important discussion was raised by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, and the upshot of it was that an amendment which the Council, in deference to the Hon. Mr. Bythell's opinions, and therefore presumably those of the Chamber of Commerce, had made upon the Bill during its second reading was undone again. You may remember that it was urged by the Chamber of Commerce representative that the Council would be acting unfairly if it made steamers liable to survey in Bombay which though not provided with Board of Trade certificates, were yet in possession of certificates granted either by the Lloyds' Association or the Liverpool Association of Underwriters, and that the Council accordingly agreed to exempt steamers armed with these certificates. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, however, evidently under inspiration supplied by the Bombay Dockyard officials, exercised his siren voice with such effect that the Council resolved to return back to its first intentions, and henceforth, or at all events "until the times do alter," as the Vicar of Bray sings, only those steam vessels shall be exempted from survey which hold a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by any British Indian or Colonial Government. The hon. gentleman grew eloquent upon the fact that vessels do occasionally come to Bombay in a dangerous state even though their soundness has been vouched for by either Lloyds' or the Liverpool Association of Underwriters; and I do not believe that this eloquence could be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Plimsoll's gaudy-looking volume, "Our Seamen," was in the hon. gentleman's immediate vicinity, for he really brought forward a very substantial support to his case by citing the instance of the John Adamson—a steamer whose survey after her first trip to Bombay, under the ægis of the Liverpool Association, proved her to be a very queer craft indeed. Had she not been surveyed in Bombay under the powers granted by the present Act the unwholesome shell might long ere this have been negotiating with the crustacea in the vicinity of Pharaoh's chariots in the Red Sea; and, what is worse, her crew might have been compelled to share in her sub-aqueous expedition. I may mention that I hear the owners of the John Adamson are in Court in Bombay, a suit for something like £20,000 having been brought against them for damaged cargo. The Hon. Mr. Bythell stuck up for the respectability of Lloyds' and the Liverpool Association, but granting their respectability the Council declined to consider their certificates to be of such value that steamers arriving in Bombay with them should be exempted from receiving the attentions of our surveyors. The Bill would have been passed at once had it not been for a slight technical difficulty arising from a request of the Government of India respecting reference to certain English Acts. It is sure, however, to be passed either to-morrow or on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Rogers introduced his Bill for the Regulation of Jails in the city and Presidency of Bombay and the enforcement of discipline therein. Its objects are to put all our jails directly under the care of the Inspector-General of Prisons instead of leaving them to the perfunctory supervision of the Judges of the High Court; and to decree that the punishments of whipping and "short diet" may be allowed to be exercised within them. As our jail birds have no sympathizers in the Council, the first reading of this salutary Bill regarding them was agreed to with alacrity. The Hon. Mr. Rogers then introduced his Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary officers. It is an amendment upon the Wuttundars' Bill which was withdrawn the other day, and the chief feature in it in its new shape is that its operations are intended to apply to hereditary district officers as well as hereditary village officers. The first reading of the Bill was agreed to, and his indefatigable Excellency plunged the Council into the second reading without further ado. The Council rose shortly after four o'clock—so soon partly in consideration of the mail, partly for the Races, and partly because the Governor's Ball comes off to-night.

The weather, which really has been drawing upon itself anything but flattering compliments for its singular behaviour during the last few days, looked threatening enough this afternoon, but fortunately confined itself to looks. What it did do yesterday and this morning was, however, disgustingly apparent—the ground in the vicinity of the Grand Stand where gentlemen with tickets in their hats, small books in their hands, and excitement and knowingness upon their faces most do congregate, being miry enough to sit for a modern portrait of the Slough of Despond; and as for the course—ugh! you ought to have seen it—a collection of lumps of mud loosely laid down so as to be capable of allowing a leading horse to demoralize the one behind it by kicking up in its face enough raw clay to start a brick factory. The number of spectators was pretty numerous, and among them I saw many a well known Bombay phiz. The Grand Stand looked very pretty with its feminine occupants, and it must be confessed that the sullen, leaden sky did this good, that it brought into very powerful relief the valuable collection of natural beauty and millinery of which Poona is at present the much to be envied possessor. As to the sport, it was pretty good considering the state of the course. The event of the afternoon was the defeat of that promising maiden Desert Born by an antagonist whom the beat in a canter the other day—viz., Merrylegs. As the course was as heavy to-day as it was on Tuesday, Merryleg's victory suggests that Desert Born is a very "out-and-in" sort of public performer. I believe that any amount of money was laid upon him, and the result of his match with Abdool Rahmon's clipper must have cast a good many unsophisticated and confiding persons into the realms of outer darkness where there is gnashing of teeth.

1st Race.—The Hacks. Rs. 300 from the fund, for all Arab Hacks, 10st., previous winners once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st. extra. ⅝ mile. G. R. Entrance 2 G. M., open to officers of H. M.'s services or members of a Club. The winner to be put up to auction for Rs. 500. Excess of bidding to be divided between the second and third horses, provided six horses start, otherwise the surplus to go to the fund.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Elliot's	g a h Sirmust	11	0	Mr. Elliot	1
Major G's	g a h Blue Danube	10	0	Major Stack	2
Mr. Pitto's	b a h The Clown	10	0		3
Capt. Cooke's	b a g Black Prince	10	5	Owner	0
Mr. H's	b a g Budder	10	10		0

Sirmust and Blue Danube were made favourites. A good start was effected, but Major Stack's mount, unfortunately for his chance, slipped in the mud soon after the jump off, and thus lost about fifty yards. At the half-mile post, however, Blue Danube was going it, and when turning into the straight, took the leading position. However, Sirmust, the ancient plater, was not to be denied, and, a hundred yards from him, went out with a rush, and snatched victory from Blue Danube with a length to spare. The Clown was beaten for third place just by a neck—a capital race. Time—1m. 36 secs.

2nd Race.—A Handicap, for all Colonial and English horses. Rs. 500 from the fund. Distance one mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 100. Rs. 30 forfeit for not standing the handicap.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. A's	c aus g King's Own	8	2	J. Brewtey	1
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	r aus g Vidette	9	8	Hackney	2
Mr. Elliott's	b aus m Satanella	8	7	Finch	3
Mr. Framjee's	b aus g Victor	8	2	Cassim	0
Mr. Atlas'	b aus g Little John	8	10	W. Brewtey	0

Little John, who ran very well at the Bangalore meeting, but has been astonishing the natives of Poona by his eccentricities, "cut it" at the first turn of the course, and when last seen was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ghorpoorie bandstand. King's Own led to the half mile post, where Satanella came up with a burst, and looked all over a winner. On coming down the road home, however, King's Own regained his lost ground, and at the same time Hackney brought up Vidette. A good race between the trio ended in King's Own winning by a length, and Vidette beating Satanella for third place. Time—3 ms. 6 secs.—not very brilliant.

3rd Race.—A Handicap, for all Arabs and C. B. Rs. 500 from the fund. Rs. 100 entrance. Rs. 15 forfeit for not standing the handicap. One mile and a half

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. R. K. Maitland's	b a g Crossbee	7	10	Oomer	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a h Tokay	9	11	Hackney	2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	b a g Amnesty	9	0	Mr. R.	3
Abdool Salim's	g a h Delawur	9	5	Finch	0
Aga Moochool Shah's	g a h Mozuffur	8	9	W. Brewtey	0
Capt. Affleck's	g a h Royal Duke	9	5	Mr. Elliot	0

Each horse had his admirers, but the impression prevailed that the best chance was possessed by the lightweights, and so Crossbee was a good deal fancied. Soon after the start Mr. Maitland's colours were borne to the front, and Crossbee was never headed, although Hackney made a desperate effort with Tokay a couple of hundred yards from home. Amnesty was a bad third; and Royal Duke and the others were nowhere in particular, although at one time Delawur looked very well in the race. Time—3 ms. 8 secs.

4th Race.—H. H. Aga Khan's Cup. Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years, 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years, 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 8st. 5lbs.; 6 years, 8st. 12lbs.; 7 years, 9st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., winner of the Derby 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., 1st August 15 G. M. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	b a h Merrylegs	8	12	Mr. R.	1
Major Lindsay's	c a h Desert Born	8	3	Hackney	2

A good deal of interest gathered round this match from the fact that Desert Born beat Merrylegs so easily the other day. His previous victory made him the favourite on this occasion. Both cantered past the Judge's box, on the first time round. Shortly afterwards Merrylegs took up the lead, and looked particularly willing at the mile and a quarter post. Going up the hill Merrylegs was still leading by about a length. At the top of the hill the favourite was creeping up, and here the pace was made hot by both. At the last corner, Desert Born was in front. "Desert Born wins!" was shouted on every side; but Abdool plied whip and spur, and the pair raced neck-and-neck for a short distance, when Desert Born seemed to fall off, and then Merrylegs went to the front and won by a couple of lengths. Time—3ms. 39 secs.

5th Race.—The Galloway Plate. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for inches. Winners of a previous season to carry 7 lbs. extra. Winner of the Maiden Galloways to carry 4 lbs. extra. Maidens imported since 1st September allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. One and a half mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Maj. Lindsay's	b a g Chieftain	9	9	Hackney	1
Capt. Dent's	c a p Jamil	7	11	Oomer	2
Mr. Pitto's	c a p Gendarme	8	0	Finch	0

A good start. Chieftain lay back at the beginning, and allowed the ponies to make the running, which they did with such effect that they ran themselves out, and Chieftain took the lead from game little Jamil in the straight home, and won hard held by a length; Gerdarme fell back at the half mile post and was nowhere at the finish. Time—3ms. 14 secs.

Darkness now put an appropriate finish to the races. The meeting will terminate on Saturday, and I am sorry to hear that there is a likelihood of the usual steeplechase day falling through. One thing sportsmen will regret to hear is that, if steeple-chases are agreed upon, Major Hogg will not be in his place, in consequence of ill news from home compelling him to leave for England by the mail to-morrow.

Before I close this letter, permit me to correct a misstatement, to call it by its very mildest term, which appeared in the letter published by the *Times of India* on Tuesday from its Poona correspondent. That gentleman—for I presume I am not abusing the epithet—said that the correspondent who furnished you with your report of the last Poona cricket match had adopted "stratagems" to prevent the *Times of India's* report appearing until a day later than yours. So far from this assertion being true, your correspondent actually delayed sending his report for a day in order to enable the gentleman who supplied the *Times of India* to be up to time with his report. As your correspondent is a gentleman who is well known in Poona and in Bombay, I have thought it nothing but bare justice to him to state the facts of the case. Comment upon the silly misrepresentation which has been made by your contemporary's correspondent is not required; neither should the hint be lost upon him that he will do his credit for truthfulness no harm if he takes the first opportunity of making the necessary correction.

BOMBAY.

The Weather at Deolalee.—A correspondent states that there was a heavy rainfall at Deolalee on the 20th and 21st inst.

The maistree who was terribly scorched by an explosion of kerosine oil at Kurrachee a few days ago died in hospital the evening after the occurrence.

Municipal Fines.—On Thursday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to nearly Rs. 250.

Things in General.—A Mahrattee paper complains bitterly against over-legislation and over-taxation and the appointment of unfit natives to the Legislative Council.

The whole of the gentlemen of the Common Jury will not be required to attend at the High Court until five minutes to 10 on Monday morning, the 29th inst.

The Assault Case at Surat.—This case, in which a Hindoo vakeel of Surat is concerned, has been transferred to the Court of Mr. Baines, Assistant Collector of the district.

The Gaekwar's Dewanship.—The *Gujerat Mitra* recommends H. H. the Gaekwar to appoint a man like Messrs. Mahadeo Govind Ranade or Ambalal Sakerlal as his Dewan.

The Recent Murder at Surat.—A goldsmith named Babajee Luxmon has been arrested at Surat for the recent murder there of a native lad for the sake of his ornaments.

Bitten by a Dog.—A Hindoo boy, aged about twelve years, was bitten by a mad dog at Gaumdevi on Thursday. The boy was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital and the dog was killed.

Judicial Assistant in Kattywar.—It is stated that Mr. Candy, of the Bombay Civil Service, will in all probability be appointed Acting Judicial Assistant in Kattywar, in the room of Mr Jardine.

Educational.—We hear that the grant from the imperial fund to the Educational institutions of the Central Educational Division of this Presidency is to be redistributed in the proportion which the local fund contribution of each district bears to it.

Theft—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Parsee named Hormusjee Cursetjee was charged with stealing a copper vessel belonging to one Hasson Esoof. He was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Ornaments.—A baker, residing at Obelisk Road, yesterday reported to the police the theft of certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,000, from a box which he kept in the room in which he slept. A servant of the complainant is suspected of having stolen the ornaments.

A Banker of Baroda.—The *Gujerat Mitra* is responsible for the following:—"The account books of a banker by name Jumnadas were under examination in the Resident's Court. In these books, we hear, large sums are found against the names of almost all the Karbharees, the Dewan not excepted."

Criminal Misappropriation.—A Goanese named Manuel Dias was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with misapplying in breach of trust a cloth coat and a waistcoat belonging to James A. Fernandes. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Municipal Case.—A Hindoo named Purbhoodass Pranjeevandass was charged under the new Municipal Act, before Mr. Connon, on Thursday, with not complying with a notice requiring him to cleanse, clear, and put in a proper state his house and grounds. He was fined Rs. 50 for the offence, and Rs. 5 a day henceforward till the work should be finished.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Distant Greeting	
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Quadrille	Le Boi Reni	Bryssant.
Selection	Simon Bocanegra	Verdi.
Valse	Perichole	Coote.
Galop	Three o'clock	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Breach of the Customs Act.—Mr. T. Jervis, Superintendent of Her Majesty's Customs Preventive Service, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a summons against Captain Gray, of the steam-ship Asia, charging him with obstructing Mr. Long, an officer in the Customs Preventive Service, while in official charge of the ship, the same being in breach of section 215 of the Consolidated Customs Act 6 of 1863.

The Salt Bill.—An Anglo-Mahrattee newspaper observes that if the Salt Bill passes into law there is much doubt about its being able to prevent smuggling; while from the excessive powers entrusted to the officers of the Salt Department, enabling them to act as they like, there is a certainty of corruption prevailing in it. Many private salt works will be suppressed, and, consequently, less salt than what is produced at present will be made, and this necessary of life will become dearer.

The Stabbing Case.—This case in which a man of the Mang caste named Rama Balloo is charged with having on Wednesday morning attempted to commit the murder of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee, a general merchant, by stabbing him with a sheath knife near the Cathedral, was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate. Mr. Hurreeshunker Balkrishna, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. On the application of Mr. Hurreeshunker the charge was altered to one of aggravated assault. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A private letter from home informs us that Mr. Bence, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, who was stationed in Kurrachee two years ago, is likely to return to India in November, and will resume charge of the Sind district. After serving a short time he will, it is expected, retire on a pension.—*Sind News.*

The original letter giving information about the murder of Wilson, the telegraph employé, has been discovered and delivered to the Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, who has handed it over to the Telegraph authorities here. A comparison of the handwriting with that of Wilson tends to point to him as the writer, and therefore the author of the groundless and "sensational" report which obtained currency respecting his having been murdered. The ruse he practised was the means of putting the department to some expense, and it would serve him well right to make him pay dearly for his fun.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—27th September.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard).

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Tamar, 425 tons, Captaing Mitchell, will sail to-day in ballast for Java.

The barque Victor, 696 tons, Captain J. D. Pond, will sail to-day for Muscat with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Burmah, 1,081 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 23rd), with a cargo of 137 bales wool, 1 box specie, 3 casks indigo, 1 case goods, and 2,283 bags seeds for transhipment for different ports, and the following passengers:—Ensign Moon, and six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. F. D. Melvill and three servants, Lieut. Werge, and Mr. Boulton and servant. For Bushire—Mr. Masters, and seventy-three deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, 1,542 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Suez (September 12th) with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—4 boxes specie, 17 bundles bags, 2 packages lemon plants, 132 cases gums, 245 packages unknown, 63 packages balls and saddlery, 44 packages samples, 7 coils rope, 6 gun carriages, 145 packages parcel, 1 package valuables, 20 barrels flour, 6 bales hay, 1 box books, and 2,757 packages cottons.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPT. & OCT.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
2 21 m 1 54 a	4 10 3 9	Saturday 27	8 13 m 8 23 a	2 7 5 10
3 8 m 2 22 a	4 1 2 9	Sunday 28	8 53 m 9 4 a	1 6 5 2
4 7 m 3 2 a	3 4 2 0	Monday......... 29	9 45 m 10 1 a	0 6 4 8
5 21 m 4 23 a	3 0 1 4	Tuesday......... 30	11 4 m 11 22 a	0 1 4 4
6 49 m 6 20 a	3 3 1 4	Wednesday ... 1	... 0 49 a	0 5
8 16 m 8 11 a	4 0 2 3	Thursday 2	0 58 m 2 16 a	4 4 1 9
9 12 m 9 21 a	5 2 3 10	Friday 3	2 27 m 3 27 a	4 9 3 8

Moon—First Quarter, 29th, 7h. 46m. p.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mooltan, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieutenant Wetherall and Captain and Mrs. T. H. T. Chalon.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 28th September.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 177 and 95.
4-45 p.m.—Catechising.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200 and 11. Anthem—Like as the hart desireth the water brooks.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Monday, 29th, being the Feast of St. Michael and all Angels, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 a.m., and at 6 p.m. Full Choral Service Evensong with Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion Celebration.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 282.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 148, 326, and 142. (part III.)
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 4, 296, and 155.
Offertory to be devoted as usual
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—"Sing O Heavens." Hymns 297 and 200.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymn 190. (O let Him whose sorrow) and 207 (O God, unseen).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 302 (Come let us join our cheerful songs), 254 (They come, God's messengers of love) and Faber's Pilgrims of the Night.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion in English.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 p.m.—Tamil Service.
4 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 201, 175, and 336.
The offertory to be devoted as usual.

C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

English services at 11 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Marathi service at 8 o'clock a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
Hymn 32, (Tune Easter Hymn.) No. 281.
Psalm 18, (Tune Evan.) No. 91.
Hymn 114, (Tune Innocents.) No. 265.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 23, (Tune Barrow.) No. 64.
Hymn 126, (Tune Orwell.) No. 321.
Hymn 132, (Tune Amberg.) No. 364.
Anthem—Arise, shine, for Thy Light is come.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service. Psalm 113. Hymns 211 and 14.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 48. Hymns 26 and 30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Falkland Road Hall and Forbes Street Hall,—Morning Service 11 o'clock; Evening Service 6 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 a.m., and in the Evening at 6 p.m.
Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening at Mr. Smith's Bungalow (top floor), Duncan Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Dispensary, commencing at 7 p.m.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon to appoint—(1) a successor to Mr. Ormiston in the Town Council; (2), an Executive Engineer for the Municipality; (3) a Health Officer for the Municipality; and (4) two Auditors of municipal accounts. Captain Henry was in chair. The meeting was fully attended.

The applicants for the respective offices were as follows:—Executive Engineer: Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Binnie, and Mr. Moylott. Health Officer: Drs. Macalister, Anderson, Ogilvie, Waters, Williams, and Weir, Dr. Narayen Dajee having withdrawn his application. Auditors: Mr. T. Lidbetter.

The Corporation at once proceeded with the business of election.

ELECTION OF A TOWN COUNCILLOR.

A letter was read from Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett to the effect that if the meeting did not consider him entitled to the post by the result of the last election, he begged that none of his friends would propose him on the present occasion, particularly as an engineer might be desired to succeed Mr. Ormiston.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee proposed, and Mr. Kahandas Muncharam seconded, that Major Baker be appointed to succeed Mr. Ormiston as a member of the Town Council.

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Mr. Pedder, at the request of the Chairman, stated what he knew of the candidates for the office. He knew nothing of Mr. Moylott, whose application had been made only a few hours ago. The other two applicants he knew intimately, and either of them would make an efficient officer. Mr. Binnie had served under him in the Central Provinces, and carried out the waterworks at Nagpore with extraordinary success. Other qualifications being equal, he should have been inclined to recommend Mr. Binnie; but on the other hand he had never met a more willing and zealous worker than Mr. Walton, who was also, as far as he was able to judge, an excellent engineer, and possessed an intimate acquaintance with the city, having been deputy and officiating engineer to the Municipality for many years. Having also just begun the most important work the Municipality had on hand, the Toolsee waterworks, he thought Mr. Walton had an extremely strong claim upon the appointment.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald proposed, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded, that Mr. Rienzi Walton be appointed Executive Engineer of the Municipality.

The proposition was carried unanimously, and after some discussion Mr. Walton's salary was fixed at the minimum mentioned by the Act, Rs. 1,200 per month. An amendment, proposed by Mr. W. M. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, that Mr. Walton's salary be fixed at Rs. 1,500 per month for the remainder of the current year, and Rs. 1,200 afterwards, was lost.

APPOINTMENT OF A HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. Pedder said he did not personally know any of the candidates. About Dr. Macalister and Dr. Anderson all he could say was that they were cavalry officers. He had seen Dr. Ogilvie, who, he thought, was not quite young enough for the appointment. The other candidates were all officers of the Bombay Army, Dr. Williams having seen eight years' service, and Dr. Weir and Dr. Waters about four years' service. He would strongly recommend the Corporation to appoint Dr. Williams, about whom he had heard the highest opinions from Sir William Merewether, Mr. Wyllie, Mr. Muloch, Mr. James, and others. He had distinguished himself during a violent outbreak of cholera at Kotree by the most extraordinary hard work, scarcely allowing himself time to sleep or eat, and the work was in reality no business of his. He had also studied the subject of sanitation closely. As Dr. Williams' present salary was Rs. 940, and as he had every chance of promotion in his own department, and also as servants of Government had to pay 20 per cent. of their salary to Government for pension and leave allowance, the Corporation would have to pay Dr. Williams not less than Rs. 1,350 per month.

Dr. Joynt proposed Dr. Weir for the appointment. He knew Dr. Weir well, and could say of him that he was a zealous, hard-working, painstaking officer; and although he did not pretend that Dr. Weir had any special qualifications for the office, yet he was young and energetic, would make a good Health Officer, and would not ask for more than Rs. 1,200 a month.

Mr. James Taylor seconded the proposition. He had known Dr. Weir for some time, and had a high opinion of his abilities.

Mr. Martin Wood referred to the fact that Government servants entering the service of the Corporation had to pay one-fifth of their salary to the pension and leave fund, which, he said, greatly restricted the city in the choice of candidates for so important an office as this. Therefore it might not be the fault of the Corporation if they found themselves unable to choose as experienced and efficient a Health Officer as they would like to have. He mentioned Dr. Ogilvie as a medical officer of much experience, and stated that the qualifications of Dr. Waters, whom he also knew, were very similar to those of Dr. Weir.

Dr. Hewlett proposed Dr. Williams for the appointment. It was an important qualification for this office that the holder should not be too young. Dr. Williams's opinions would be matured, and he would be able, if necessary, to oppose the Municipal Commissioner on certain sanitary points. There might be differences of opinion between them as there had between himself and Arthur Crawford, and the Health Officer should be a man of sufficient age and mature judgment to be able to hold his own against the Municipal Commissioner. A young man would naturally feel inclined to give way. He concluded by proposing that Dr. Williams be appointed Health Officer of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 1,350 per month.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ormiston, in a short eulogistic speech, supported Dr. Weir's candidature. He had heard from Dr. Lyon that Dr. Weir was also a good chemist.

The respective candidates were then voted for, when Dr. Weir, who received by far the largest number of votes, was declared to have been appointed Health Officer of the Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Blaney, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Hewlett, the retiring Health Officer, said—I do not think I am the proper person to stand up on this occasion, though I have had, perhaps, more dealings with the Health Department than any other member of the Corporation. The Health Officer and myself have fought and quarrelled over many things, but in others we have worked in perfect accord, and been perfectly good friends. I do know some thing of the department, not within these walls, but outside, in the lanes and gullies; and I know the heavy work the department has been doing in an unexampled manner for the last nine years under the able and energetic supervision of Dr. Hewlett. I would be the last individual to endeavour to carry the feelings of this Corporation away on the present occasion because Dr. Hewlett is simply retiring from this post. It is no consideration of that kind that leads me to bring forward the motion I wish to propose; but it is truly and justly for reasons that I believe can be sustained by anyone who has taken the trouble to ascertain how the duties of the Health Department have been carried on during the nine years it has been in charge of Dr. Hewlett. Faithfully, I can say, that these duties have been discharged with rare diligence and rare zeal. I will say nothing of the scientific work done. Dr. Hewlett fell on evil times, when scientific work was not work which this city was prepared for, inasmuch as funds were not available for the purpose, and the immediate cleansing of the surface, and the providing of a water-supply were more urgently necessary. There are individuals who think that funds were heavily and unnecessarily spent, and I believe Dr. Hewlett would be ready to confess that in the difficulties the Health Department found itself placed in nine years ago, very heavy salaries were given; but it may have been that that was necessary in order to secure men fit for their work. Of this I am not able to speak with certainty, but it has been vouched for by both by Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett that there was a danger of the department collapsing unless those very large salaries were given. But independently of this, there is the fact that Dr. Hewlett, in the performance of his duties, has not spared himself in any way, but has done everything that lay in his power to carry out the sanitary intentions of the Act in this city. I believe no man could have done the duty more energetically, more zealously, more satisfactorily than Dr. Hewlett, and we should be wanting in justice to ourselves if we did not on this occasion take the opportunity of offering him the vote of thanks which I now wish to propose for your acceptance. That proposition is "That a vote of thanks be passed to Dr. Hewlett, expressing the hearty appreciation of the Corporation for his able, energetic, and zealous services during the time he has been Health Officer of the Corporation of the city of Bombay."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition. I have frequently expressed my opinion as to the great obligation which the city lies under to Dr. Hewlett; to his untiring energy, his great industry, and the unflagging interest he has always displayed in everything that tended to the benefit of the town. It is almost needless to say anything further on the subject. I have had the best opportunities of knowing how Dr. Hewlett has performed his duties. Were any of you to be present at the Police Office when Dr. Hewlett was prosecuting municipal offences, you would be astonished at the vast knowledge of the town he displays. There is not a single nuisance which he does not visit personally, and there are lanes of which none of us have, perhaps, heard the name, but which he visits frequently. If any man knows any part of Bombay thoroughly it is Dr. Hewlett. A gentleman who took an active part in cutting down Dr. Hewlett's salary once told me that whatever his opinion about the salary was, he believed that there was not an officer who had his heart more in the work he had undertaken to perform than Dr. Hewlett; and that testimony is the more valuable, because it comes from a gentleman who is held in great esteem by many of us.

The Chairman said—I have very great pleasure, indeed, in putting this proposition to the meeting, and I very much regret that the Chairman of the late Bench of Justices is not here to eulogize Dr. Hewlett as he so richly deserves. Dr. Blaney, who is better acquainted with the work Dr. Hewlett has gone through than any other gentlemen present, has told us of his untiring energy, zeal, and industry. Another thing I would add to that, and that is this easy manner in which Dr. Hewlett always got through his work. It was more pleasant to do a disagreeable thing with him than to do an agreeable thing with other men. I have constantly had occasion to appeal to Dr. Hewlett's and he to me, with regard to the work of his department, and he has always met me in such a pleasant manner, that I have always been delighted to obey his commands; I daresay many of you have had similar experience.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

Dr. Hewlett, who appeared much affected during the delivery of the foregoing speeches, rose to speak, but all he could say was "I beg to return you my most sincere thanks," when his feelings overcame him, he burst into tears, and left the room precipitately.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The following gentlemen were nominated for these posts:—

Mr. T Lidbetter—proposed by Mr. A. J. Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. Ormiston.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos—proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

Mr. Govind Balcrishna—proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.

Mr. Sudanand Balcrishna—proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee, and seconded by Dr. Narayen Dajee.

On the voting (which ensued after some discussion as to whether members of the Corporation would legally hold the office of auditor) Mr. Lidbetter received 16 votes, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos 31 votes, Mr. Govind Balcrishna 19 votes, and Mr. Sudanand Balcrishna 18 votes.

Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Govind Balcrishna were then declared auditors of the municipal accounts for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The following are the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on the 23rd inst.:—

Present.—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman, Dr. Hewlett, Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik.

The minutes of the meeting of the 17th instant were read and confirmed.

Applications from Messrs. R. W. Barrow, J. Collett, Bomanjee Pestonjee, F. N. Spencer, and Succaram Narayen for the appointment of Secretary were considered, and it was

Resolved—That Mr. Barrow be appointed Secretary of the Town Council under Section 26 of the Act at a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, and that in addition to his immediate duties as Secretary be continued in charge of the Printing and Stationery of the Municipality, and that he be required to give approved security for Rs. 5,000.

Resolved—That the weekly abstract of receipts and disbursements under Section XXX. of the Act be published under the signatures of three members of the Town Council commencing from the first week in October.

Resolved—With reference to Section CCCVI. of the Act that the Budget for 1873 as provisionally sanctioned by the Bench of Justices, be recommended by the Council for adoption by the Corporation.

Resolved—That the following items of extra expenditure for 1873 not specially authorised in the Budget for 1873 be recommended by the Council for adoption by the Corporation, viz.:—

The sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the total cost of cleaning out Mombadevi Tank, the Trustees paying the balance of Rs. 1,395-2-3: this case not to be taken as precedent. The payment of Rs. 936-6-0 to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. for timber supplied to the Municipal workshops in 1871 on account of the Rutnagherry Saw Mills Company, in accordance with advice of the solicitors to the Municipality; Rs. 78-8 on account of waterproof clothing for the Inspectors of the Assessors' Department; Rs. 60 per mensem, from March last, for the employment of six additional peons by the Assessor; Rs. 60 per mensem, from March last, for the employment of six additional peons by the Collector; Rs. 456-11 for rent of Government ground at Bandora for 1873-4; Rs. 0-10-11 per mensem for rent of ground occupied at Moody Bay for timekeeper's box for Health Department, from 25th June last; Rs. 290 for rent of ground at Mazagon for Police Hospital, from 10th September 1872 to 9th September 1873, and Rs. 23 solicitor's charges in the matter; Rs. 76-6-2 per month for employment of five police ramoosees on account of the Police to be entertained for the Port Trust; Rs. 1,000 as an extra grant towards vaccination charges, 500 of which to be refunded to Government for an advance for additional lymph, and the balance retained for an emergency; Rs. 500 estimated cost of a chimney at Love-grove pumping station; Rs. 610 for removing triple lamp post from the Queen's statue to Church-gate-street station, re-erecting it, and four lamps in Church-gate-street and main for ditto; Rs. 1,000 for metalling and repairing roads in Parell village; Rs. 8,784 for coal used at the pumping station, the extra grant being necessary consequent on the increased price of fuel. The payment of Rs. 194 to Mr. Vincent in settlement of a claim made by him for allowances in connection with his duties as Acting Commissioner of Police; Rs. 1,250 for repairs to the house at Chowpattee leased from Culliundass Kirparam; Rs. 456-3 for police latrines at Mazagon; Rs. 1,407-0-9 for repairs to constable's quarters at Girgaum; Rs. 1,104-1-10 for wall of ditto.

The following estimates were referred to the Works Committee:—For Rs. 13,000 for centrifugal pump, engine, &c., to be used at Carnac Bunder Nightsoil Depot, to allow of the substitution of sea for Vehar water for flushing the depot; for Rs. 12,474, amount asked for the completion of the Municipal building at Mody Bay; and Rs. 5,000 on account of stables at Colaba for the Health Department.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to enter the charges on account of the new Corporation and the Town Council for 1873 in the current budget.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Council that he had passed against the Toolsee grant a fee of Rs. 2,100, being the sum payable to Messrs. Forde and Mathew for their services in the matter of the reference to them regarding the construction of the dams at Toolsee water-works.

It was arranged that the Audit and Finance Committee should meet on Friday, the 26th instant, for the signing of cheques.

ROBBERS AND THE RUNN OF KUTCH.

In delivering judgment on the 20th instant in a murder case tried in the Chief Court of Kattywar at Rajkote, Mr. Jardine, C. S., said that there could be no doubt that the two prisoners Keso and Wallam were members of a gang of Kolees, collected by one Nagjee, once a girassia under Bhownugger, in order to aid him in plundering and murdering the people of a Kattywar village. They had been enlisted beyond the Runn: and being well armed and mounted on fleet mares, they had managed to come right across Kattywar in one night to the village of Limbala, where they encamped in the open fields in a lonely desolate place. They numbered twelve horsemen, all bearing guns or swords, and had a camel with them for their provisions and plunder. They thought the girassias of Limbala were their friends, as they entertained the robbers as guests and promised to get them powder and bullets, whereas the girassias were really spies, and instead of fetching ammunition, they at once gave information to the Bhownuggur magistrate, and collected a few brave Gowalia Katty landholders as a *posse comitatus*. The latter with a few Durbaree sowars, altogether a party of fourteen, marched through the night to entrap the robber band at dawn. The robbers refused quarter and began to fire, killing one Gowalia, wounding another, and shooting the mare of a third: but seeing this, the Katties charged them so well as to kill Nagjee and another and mortally wound three more who were captured with the present prisoners. There was ample proof that Keso was the man who shot the mare, having aimed at her rider. The latter pulled his gun away after disabling him by a sword-cut. The second prisoner Wallam was using his sword pretty freely. His Honour observed that any one of several armed criminals assisting or encouraging their comrades to resist the authorities were guilty of any death which might take place: and that Keso having backed up Nagjee and refused to surrender and having fired at Matra must be held liable for the murder of Bhoko Gowalia by Nagjee's gun. It was much to be regretted that the robbers who coming from other countries disturbed the public peace in peaceful Kattywar were so fond of using fire-arms. The gang which Mr. Jardine hunted in 1872 had escaped across the Runn by levelling nine muskets at Dada Khachar and the pursuing Katties. The Wagheers who had just lately come from the Gaekwar's dominion to loot and murder in Kattywar had as soon as possible possessed themselves of guns and bullets by robbery. The twenty-six men of Sind whom his Honour cat-o-nine tailed once at Choteela for hacking down some peasants were caught with loaded arms. Nothing so much prevented the active pursuit of these foreign robbers as the fear of being shot down by them: and it might be said that, as the present instance showed, the authorities acted under a risk of murder by a set of low caste Kolees or Sindhees. The Punchayet were divided in opinion as to the sentence. The Chiefs of Choteela and of Balgamra wished Keso to be transported for life, but the President and the vakeels of the great States made a majority for capital punishment. In sentencing Keso to be hanged, the Judge expressed his hope that the punishment would teach the people of Radhanpoor and Bhoitra, Mharwar and the Gaekwar's Mahals that they must not come in gangs among the peaceable inhabitants of the Kattywar Peninsula; the Court noticed with great praise the vigilance of the Bhownuggur Durbar, and the bravery of the Gowalias who had demolished such a very determined set of ruffians as Nagjee's men. The other prisoner was sent to imprisonment for ten years, and the horses, camel, and accoutrements of the robbers were removed from the precincts of the Court without being sentenced. The affair occurred about a year ago when the crops were high, affording much shelter for thieves and provender for their horses: and it is due to the cunning and bravery of the Katties that the robbers themselves were killed instead of the rustics of the place they intended to attack.

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THE PARSEE MURDERER'S CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the Chief Justice specially presided on Thursday for the trial of Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, who murdered a woman named Ameena on the morning of the 6th August last in a house of ill fame at Koombartookda near Bhooleshwur. Before his Lordship took his seat on the Bench, the prisoner, who had been placed in the dock some time previously, and had to be held down by three policemen, continued making a noise, moving his head in different directions as is sometimes done by a madman, and repeated incoherent expressions in Hindustani such as the following—"Oh, my city, oh my Delhi city, my city of Lucknow ; oh my Badshah, my Nabob ; well my treasurer ; oh what a city ; city, city ; oh Delhi ; oh, oh," &c. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
J. R. K. Johnson, Esq.
Harry John, Esq.
W. M. Gibbert, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
W. Forrest, Esq.
G. A. Barnett, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Shapurjee Jeewajee, Esq.
Gunputrao Moroba, Esq.
Nusmoodin Tyabjee Esq.

Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Lang, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Before the prisoner was called upon to plead, Mr. Ferguson said—I submit that the prisoner is insane and cannot plead.

The Chief Justice—We will take a plea of not guilty and proceed with the trial.

Mr. Ferguson—I submit that the issue ought to be put to the jury at once. The learned counsel referred to the Queen v. Davis (3 C. and K.'s reports, 328.)

The Chief Justice said the same object might be attained by entering a plea of not guilty; and the jury would judge upon the evidence whether the prisoner was insane or not.

Prisoner continued to make a noise calling out "Oh Badsha, oh Nawab, oh my treasurer, give eighty crore rupees," &c.

The Chief Justice directed that prisoner must be called on to plead.

Prisoner was made to stand in the dock and called upon to plead to the charge of murder, which the Clerk of the Crown read out.

Prisoner affected not to hear what was said to him. He looked on at vacancy, or affected to do so, and directing his gaze to the ceiling, repeated vociferously—"Oh my city ; oh my city of Delhi ; oh Badshah ; oh my city of Surat and my eighty crores of rupees." He made no answer to the call for a plea.

The Chief Justice—Let a plea of not guilty be recorded.

The jury were sworn, and the counsel for the prosecution was about to commence the opening speech when the prisoner disturbed the proceedings by his violent vociferations.

The Chief Justice said some means must be taken to keep the prisoner quiet, even by a slight force, if necessary.

Attempts were then made, under the directions of Dr. Partridge, jail surgeon, to gag the prisoner by tying pieces of cloth over his mouth, but all failed to effect the object in view except to a slight degree.

Mr. Mayhew in opening the case for the prosecution said—May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the jury. I will detain you as shortly as possible in narrating to you the very minute circumstances which have caused you to be empannelled to try the prisoner on the present occasion. You have heard that he is charged with having committed the murder of a woman named Ameena. The deceased woman, Ameena, was a Hindoo ; the prisoner at the bar is a Parsee ; and it appears that this deceased woman Ameena was a woman of immoral character, in the habit of frequenting a house in Koombertookda, a low part of Bombay, for the purpose of carrying on her trade. The prisoner, on the evening of the 5th August last, went to the house to see this woman, and after making certain arrangements, he contemplated spending the night with her. After he had been in the house some short while, somewhere about ten or eleven o'clock at night, he desired the old woman who rented this house—or rooms as they would be more properly described—for the purpose of allowing persons to go there for immoral purposes, to go out and purchase some liquor. She declined to do so, and thereupon the prisoner himself went out and purchased the liquor, returning with it to the house. The deceased and the prisoner retired shortly afterwards into the room in which this most horrible murder took place, and after spending there several hours, during which time the old woman and her attendant who lived with her were sleeping in the adjoining room, were awakened by hearing loud screams. The screams, they will tell you, they heard distinctly to come from the deceased woman Ameena, and thereupon the old woman, Jeeveebaee, immediately knocked at the door and requested the prisoner to open it. I will not, gentlemen, detail to you the minute conversations that passed ; sufficient that at length the prisoner did open the door and attempt to get down the staircase. In the meanwhile the cries of the deceased woman had alarmed her neighbours, and a cry for the police had been raised. Shortly after the prisoner had descended the staircase he was taken into custody, and at that time there was found in his possession a knife with fresh stains of blood upon it. There were also stains of blood upon his clothes, and the woman who lived in the house will tell you that immediately after the deceased woman had descended the staircase, and the door of the room was opened in which he and the deceased woman had been passing the night, they saw, lying on the bed, covered with wounds, the dead body of Ameena. Now, gentlemen, if these short facts are proved, there cannot be the slightest doubt in the world that the prisoner was the man who stabbed that woman and caused her death. From the exhibition that you have here to-day, and from what has already taken place within your presence and hearing, it is manifest that there will be an attempt to prove that the prisoner is insane. But, gentlemen, with regard to that insanity the question to which you will have to direct your minds most attentively will be, whether he was insane at the time he committed this most atrocious act ? Now that you see him before you, and he apparently either wilfully or unwilfully—that is for you to judge—does not, or will not, understand what is said to him, and remains mute, and declines to answer, it will be for you to say whether that state of mind in which he is now was the state of mind in which he was on the night of the 5th August last. I will only shortly tell you that there will be this marked evidence given, not only by the ignorant women who lived in this house, but by police officers who, contemporaneously with the prisoner's arrest and shortly afterwards, had occasion to speak to him and put certain questions to him, which questions he perfectly well understood and gave perfectly intelligent and sensible answers to. Notably, I will ask you to consider the evidence which the police officer will give to you who, on that morning of the 6th August, when he had taken the prisoner back into the room in which the dead body of Ameena was lying, and when he had possession of that blood-stained knife, put to the prisoner the very sensible question, Where did you get this knife from ?" That police officer will tell you that that question was most plainly and straightforwardly answered, that he had purchased it a few days before in the bazaar. He also then made certain statements, with reference to his having been robbed of some money and to another woman having been substituted for the woman with whom he desired to pass the night. Whatever the meaning intended to have been conveyed by such statements as these might have been, it will be for you to consider whether he meant to set up this charge of the robbery of some hundreds of rupees as an excuse for what he had done, or for what other purpose he may have concocted the story. At all events, gentlemen, evidence such as I have indicated will necessarily raise in your minds the very gravest doubt whether the demeanour of the prisoner now is not one of feigned madness, whether, in fact, he is not by making these noises, by refusing to understand anything that passes around him, whether he is not putting on that appearance for the purpose of escaping, if possible, from the penal consequences of so atrocious a crime. Gentlemen, as far as the Crown is concerned, we shall be perfectly ready to allow the amplest inquiry, for you to enter most minutely into any circumstances with reference to the prisoner's past life, his habits, and mode of living, and investigating whether or not he was really insane at the time that he committed this act.

The Chief Justice here interrupted the learned counsel, and asked the jury whether the noise made by the prisoner did not prevent their properly hearing Mr. Mayhew's remarks. If so, it would be necessary to employ some little restraint on the prisoner.

The jury responded that they could hear Mr. Mayhew quite distinctly.

Mr. Mayhew resumed—From the way in which this trial is proceeding it is necessarily painful to one's feelings. If you have simply to consider whether the prisoner has committed so atrocious a murder as the prosecution charge against him, that in itself is a matter of most painful inquiry, because a man who goes to pass a night with a poor prostitute, however bad her character may be, and in the middle of the night gets up and stabs her, and causes her death, is something revolting. He did it apparently without motive, and no doubt that is a circumstance which will be strongly urged upon you by the counsel for the prisoner. It is still more painful, gentlemen, if there is any real ground for supposing that the man at that time was insane. As you have heard, the plea of not guilty has been entered for him, and you have heard also from the learned Chief Justice, when entering that plea, that it was a more favourable thing that could be done for the prisoner than entering into that preliminary investigation which the learned counsel, who appears for him, was instructed to apply for. Gentlemen, with these remarks I can only say to you that, having heard the evidence, it may be necessary—as to which I and my learned friend, who appears with me, place ourselves entirely in the hands of the learned Chief Justice—to call witnesses whose testimony should be directed simply to the state of mind of the prisoner in the past of his life. The names of these witnesses do not appear upon the depositions sent up to this Court. Whether we should in the first instance give such evidence to you as it were to rebut the evidence which the prisoner's counsel have in their view to call to prove that the prisoner is insane, or whether our medical testimony and that of persons who have had ample opportunity of seeing the prisoner daily for a considerable period of time prior to the 6th August, and who will be able to give you specific evidence as to the state of his mind—whether we shall call that evidence in the preliminary stage or subsequently, my learned friend and myself are prepared to do whatever the Court in that respect may think proper. It is fully in the knowledge of the learned Chief Justice that within my time of experience in Bombay no such case as this has ever come up to be tried. I do not remember a single case in which a prisoner, who has either been under real or simulated insanity at the time of trial, that it has been necessary to enter a plea of not guilty, and where the double inquiry has been made, whether the man committed the murder, and whether he is insane. The evidence on these two questions are separate and distinct, and in that respect we shall do whatever will be (I will say) most advantageous to the prisoner. I mean that we will not present our evidence in any way that will impede the prisoner's counsel in the slightest degree, in presenting the case for him which they desire to lay before you. If, having heard the whole of our evidence, you conclude that it leaves no reasonable doubt on your mind that on the morning of the 6th August this man was really *compos mentis* and knew what he was about from first to last until some time after he was in the hands of the police, I apprehend you will have no other duty to discharge than to return a verdict of guilty.

Jeeveebaee, woman, examined by Mr. Lang—I keep a brothel at Koombartookda and live on the first floor of a chawl there. There are two rooms. I knew Ameena, who was a prostitute. I know her four or five months before her death, during which period she used to come to my house. I know the prisoner. On the day of the murder, Ameena came to my house between 4 and 5 P.M. and remained there. About 11 P.M. that day prisoner came to my house and said he would stay there a native hour. He afterwards said he would remain all night. The conversation took place outside the inner room. I said I would charge him Rs. 1-8-0 as he had come late, and that had he come earlier, I should have charged him two rupees. Prisoner said he had two rupees with him, that he would give me one rupee, and that when he left he would give Ameena a quarter rupee and a quarter rupee to me. He then paid me a rupee and went with Ameena into the inner room and stayed there. Before that no one had come to my house except a woman of the name of Chunda, who was then a prostitute and now sells *beerees*. About midnight the prisoner came out of the inner room and said to me, "Go and fetch liquor."

The foreman of the jury represented that the noise made by the prisoner prevented the jury from hearing the evidence. A gag was applied, but had not the desired effect. Prisoner continued to make a noise by repeating some of the expressions abovementioned.

Witness continued—I said I could not go to fetch liquor, and that I would not keep a man in liquor in my house. I said I would keep twelve annas and return him a quarter rupee, and asked him to leave the house. He and Ameena came out and sat in the outer room. Prisoner said, "I am the son of a respectable man." I said, "Why do you want to drink liquor if you are the son of a respectable man?" He put on his coat and was about to go out. I said, "Take back your twelve annas." He said he was going for a short time, and would return after his business was done. He did not take back the money and went out. He returned in a short time, and as he entered the house my hand touched something in his pocket. He went into the inner room, and Ameena, who had been sitting with me, followed him into the room. After that Ameena's paramour, of the name of Fuckeer Mahomed, came to my house. Prisoner and Ameena called him upstairs, and he went upstairs. Shortly afterwards I went upstairs and saw Ameena and Fuckeer Mahomed and the prisoner drinking liquor. I asked the prisoner, "Where did you get the liquor from? Did you go out to fetch the liquor?" Prisoner said, "I have got about two annas worth of liquor from a friend of mine." I then said, "Do not take liquor so as to create a disturbance here." Prisoner said, "Do not be afraid, I am the son of a respectable man and will create no disturbance. I will go at 4 a.m." Chunda was sitting close to the next house to sell *beerees*. Fuckeer Mahomed after a short while went away. Ameena said to him as he was going, "I have agreed to stay here for the night for one rupee; do you come early in the morning to take me away." Chunda then came into the house, and at my request she shut the door at the bottom of the stairs and also the trap-door at the top of the stairs. I desired the prisoner and Ameena to retire into the inner room and sleep and not to fasten the door from inside. I said so, because if they fastened the dooor, it would be difficult to get in in case of disturbance. They went into the room and fastened the door. I told prisoner to unfasten the door. Prisoner unfastened the door saying to me, "Do not be frightened." I and Chunda ate some boiled rice and dhall called "Khichree" and went to sleep. Later in the night I was aroused by a cry of "Oh, I am killed." I got up and pushed the door of Ameena's room, but found it fastened from inside. This was about 3 A.M. Finding the door fastened, I called out to the prisoner, "Open the door, why did you fasten it at night?" Prisoner then abused me in very indecent language and said, "What did you understand when I gave you a rupee." I said, "Come out, and I will give back your rupee?" At this time Sewlal Marwaree, who lives in the next room, said, "He is striking her, why do you not help her?" I said, "He does not open the door and is abusing me." I then called out to Manna, Sewlal's wife, and asked her to call out for a sepoy. She did so and a sepoy came running to the door at the foot of the stairs. I complained to the sepoy that the prisoner was abusing me. Prisoner thereupon used an indecent expression of defiance from inside the room without opening the door. I again complained to the sepoy. Prisoner then said to me, "You hussey, you she-ass, I will take your guts out for disgracing the son of a respectable man." The sepoy said to prisoner, "You son of a respectable man, come down." Prisoner told the sepoy to come up. The sepoy told me to open the door and come down. I was in the act of opening the trap-door when prisoner came forth with his coat and turban on, and rushed downstairs. He opened the door at the bottom of the stairs, and was stopped by the policeman as he was trying to go out. I pushed open the door of the upper room and saw Ameena lying on one side on the ground with her bowels protruding. Bowels were scattered about the room. She was dead. (Is shewn a knife.) I never kept a knife in the house.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson at some length, but nothing important was elicited.

Chunda, woman, was the next witness called and examined by Mr. Lang. She said—On going into Jeevee's house on the night of the murder, I found the prisoner and Ameena in an inner room. Jeevee was sitting outside. I had occasion to go into the inner room to fetch water. There was a light in the room, the door of which was afterwards shut by the prisoner. Jeeveebaee shut the door at the bottom of the stairs as well as the trap door at the top of the stairs. Jeeveebaee said to the prisoner, "Don't fasten the door." He said he would do so. I and Jeevee took our meals and went to sleep in the outer room. Later in the night I heard Ameena cry out, "I am struck, I am struck." The cry proceeded from the inner room. We got up and Jeeveebaee said to prisoner, "Open the door, open the door." The Parsee said from inside he would not open and abused Jeeveebaee. We told him several times, but he would not open the door. Mannabaee, a Bania woman living in an adjoining room, called out for a sepoy. A sepoy came and called out to the Parsee to come down stairs. When the sepoy called out, prisoner opened the door of the inner room. Jeeveebaee opened the trap door and prisoner came out and went downstairs. Jeeveebaee opened the door at the bottom of the stairs. I saw her open it. On going into the inner room, I found Ameena dead and her bowels protruding. Prisoner was arrested by the sepoy who was standing downstairs.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ferguson, witness said—There was a light in the room when I saw Ameena dead.

To the Chief Justice—When I first saw prisoner in the inner room, he was talking to Ameena and appeared to me to be sober. When he went downstairs he also appeared to me to be sober.

Prisoner made an incessant noise by repeating Hindustance expressions such as these "Oh Vujeer, Oh Rajah, Hah, hah. Oh Badsha ! Aha, Aha !"

Sewlal Piarilal examined by Mr. Mayhew—I am an opium broker and live in the Koombartookda. I live in the next room to Jeeveebaee's. There is a thin chunam partition wall between her room and mine. I can hear what takes place in her room. Manna lives with me. On the morning of the 6th August last, I and Manna were sleeping in my room. About 3 a.m. I heard a cry of "I am struck, I am struck" proceeding from Jeeveebaee's room. I said, "Who is striking her there?" The voice of a man said from inside "I am not striking her, she his crying for nothing." I now know it was the voice of the prisoner. I told Manna to call out for a sepoy; and she did so. I heard Jeeveebaee cry out, "Open the door, open the door." I heard the Parsee prisoner reply, "If you give me back the rupee I gave you at night, I will open the door, or else I will not open." Jeeveebaee said, "Open the door, or I will call for a sepoy." Prisoner said, "If a sepoy comes upstairs I will open the door; not otherwise." I went downstairs and saw a sepoy standing opposite the door of Jeevee's room. The sepoy told Jeevee to open the door. Soon after prisoner came running downstairs and said to the sepoy, "My note for Rs. 500 has been stolen." Jeevee came and said to sepoy, "Ameena has been murdered, stop this man, don't let him go." Prisoner upon hearing this tried to run away but was stopped by me. He had a knife in his hand. It was half closed. The sepoy came and took prisoner into custody.

To the Chief Justice—Prisoner struggled much to get away. He said, "Let me go, let me go, otherwise I will strike you."

To Mr. Mayhew—I took the knife out of the prisoner's hand. There were marks of blood upon his clothes. We went to where another sepoy was sleeping. We pinioned the prisoner with half of my waist-cloth and took him to the chowkey. We then returned with the jemedar and other policemen to the room where Ameena was lying. A Bania named Bugla Metha came up and asked me in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, "With what did he strike?" I said, 'With this knife" and handed the knife to him. I saw him make over the knife to the sepoy.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson at some length.—Prisoner was about eight paces from Jeeveebaee's door when I stopped him. I don't know that the sepoy said he stopped him (prisoner). I was not asked before and therefore did not say that the prisoner said to me "Let me go, let me go, or else I will strike you." Before the Coroner the prisoner was quiet just as I am now.

To the Chief Justice—The prisoner appeared to me to be quite sober.

Manna, woman, examined by Mr. Lang—I live with Sewlal Piarilal in Koombartookda, next to Jeeveebaee's house. There is only a thin wall between the houses; and I can hear what takes place in Jeeveebaee's house. I knew Ameena, who is now dead, for about six months. I saw her coming to Jeeveebaee's house. On the morning of the 6th August last, my man (Sewlal) awoke me and I heard a noise in the next house. I called out; a sepoy came and told Jeevee to open the door of her house. I heard Jeeveebaee say "She has been killed, she has been killed." I was at my window and Sewlal had gone down into the street. The sepoy told the Parsee to come downstairs; and the Parsee told him to come upstairs. When the street door of Jeevee's house was opened, I saw a Parsee come out. It was the prisoner. I heard him say, "Another woman has run away with my Rs. 500 note; and another woman has been made to sleep with me." He was trying to run away, Jeevee cried out, "Seize him, seize him; he has cut open her belly." Sewlal seized him. Prisoner struggled with Sewlal, and then the sepoy seized him. I went into Jeevee's house when the sahebcame. I saw Ameena lying dead in the inner room near the door.

To the Chief Justice—During the struggle with Sewlal prisoner said, "Yes, I have killed her because another woman has run away with my Rs. 500 note, another woman was put in her place; and therefore I have killed her." He said that only once.

Prisoner's mouth was pretty well gagged, but he continued notwithstanding to raise a broad mumbling sound during the rest of the proceedings until tiffin time when the gag was removed. He then burst out afresh repeating his favourite Hindustani expressions, "Oh Vujeer, oh my treasurer, give forty crores of rupees, Ao, ao, ao."

Shaik Fuckeer Shaik Dawood examined by Mr. Mayhew—I am a servant to an Arab. I knew Ameena for two years. She was a prostitute, and I was in the habit of visiting her. I know Jeeveebaee's house to which I was in the habit of going daily. I went there one night towards the beginning of last month and saw Jeeveebaee, Ameena, and Chunda. I saw a Parsee when he came out of the inner room in Jeevee's house. I think, but I am not sure, that I can recognise him. (Looks at the prisoner.) Yes, this is the man I saw in Jeevee's house. I was there about five minutes and talked to Ameena. No words passed between me and the prisoner; and I went away. Prisoner was sitting with us in the front room. We drank some liquor. First prisoner drank, then Ameena drank, and then I drank out of a cup which prisoner brought from the inner room. (A cup is produced.) This is the cup. Prisoner poured the liquor out of a bottle. (A bottle is produced.) This is the bottle. The liquor appeared to me to be native liquor called "bewra" (literally meaning double-distilled). I was very reluctant to take any, but I was pressed to drink. (A laugh.) I was the last to drink, but a little was left in the bottle. (A laugh.) I went to the house to fetch Ameena away. She said she had got a man and would not come. I then went away.

To the Chief Justice—Prisoner did not speak to me at all. He asked me to drink out of that cup; and that was all that he said to me. I cannot tell whether prisoner was drunk or sober.

To Mr. Ferguson—I was in the habit of going to fetch Ameena away every night.

To the Chief Justice—I never before saw the prisoner.

Dattoo Atmaram examined by Mr. Lang—I am a policeman 1227 C. On the morning of the 6th August last, I was on duty at Koomartookda. I heard a cry of "sepoy, sepoy," proceeding from the house of Manna Khedad. It was 3 A.M. I went up to the house, and Manna said there was a disturbance in Jeevee's house. I saw Jeevee standing at the window of her own house. She said a Parsee was creating a disturbance. I asked who is he? Some one said from inside, "I am a respectable man." It was a voice of a man. I said to him, "Come downstairs." He said, "Come upstairs." I then told Jeevee to open the door. It was opened, when a Parsee ran down stairs into the street. He had his coat and puggree on. Prisoner is the Parsee. I said to him, "Why were you creating a disturbance upstairs?" He said, "My notes for for Rs. 500 were stolen upstairs." I asked him where they were put and how they were lost. He made no answer. Jeevee then said from upstairs he has struck with a knife and committed a murder. He thereupon walked three or four paces and I seized him. Sewlal was then standing at the door of his house. Prisoner had the knife (now produced) in his hand. The knife as well as prisoner's trowsers had marks of blood upon them. I shewed the nife to Sewlal and got it back again. I took prisoner to the chowkey. Mr. Brewin came there and went with us to Jeevee's house. I saw Ameena's body lying there. I had given the knife to my companion-sepoy Babajee and took it back from him. Babajee was all the time with me. The knife remained in my possession from the time Babajee gave it to me till the inquest.

To the Chief Justice—Sewlal assisted me in arresting prisoner. I was the first to grasp the prisoner, not Sewlal.

Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, stated from an analysis he had made that the marks on the knife produced in Court were stains of the blood of some mammalian animal. That is the nearest that medical science can go to discover.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, viewed the body of Ameena lying on a mattress in the inner room of Jeeveebaee's house. Witness had made a *post mortem* examination at the Morgue and he described the wounds he found upon Ameena's body.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ferguson, witness said that symptoms of mania vary greatly in individual cases. It depends upon each different case whether the maniac is quiet or boisterous. If a parent had been a lunatic, the witness thought the offspring might suffer from the taint. Witness was not prepared to say that the taint would be hereditary in all cases. Homicidal mania may be defined to be a tendency to commit murder. It might possibly be without motive or without interest. In homicidal mania the tendency is believed to be irresistible and beyond the control of the will. As a general rule in witness's experience, maniacs refuse food : inordinate appetite was no index. A maniac has generally a tendency to indecency, for instance to strip off clothes in the presence of other persons. Sleeplessness and restlessness are among the symptoms. Restraint might bring on a violent attack of mania. Sometimes reaction sets in and absolute prostration follows.

To Mr. Mayhew—Witness agreed with the opinion in Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, page 730, that mania is frequently assumed, and that the vulgar notion of insanity is that it consists in violent action and vociferous and incoherent language; that the patient is also equally furious day and night, while the impostor is obliged to rest after his violent exertions. Witness also agreed with a similar opinion expressed in Guy's Forensic Medicine.

Mr. Henry John Brewin, police inspector, was the next witness called ; and he corroborated portions of the preceding evidence. On searching prisoner's room, witness found nothing which could throw any light upon the case.

Two more witnesses were tendered for the prosecution but not examined, and the case for the prosecution closed here as far as the murder was concerned. On the question of insanity, it was arranged that the medical evidence for the defence should be called first ; the prosecution would then call rebutting evidence ; and the counsel for the prisoner would reply upon it.

Mr. Ferguson then made an able address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. His client, he said, had been cursed with hereditary insanity. It would be proved to the jury that, on the 6th August last, he was insane. The learned counsel referred to Alison's Criminal Practice on the question of motive in a murder committed by a lunatic. He next referred to the case of the Queen v. Townley, in which the prisoner, who was supposed to be a lunatic, had murdered a lady. There had always been a great divergence of opinion among medical men on the question of insanity, and the learned counsel trusted the jury would clearly bear in mind the authorities he referred to. Delusion was one of the chief motives which impelled a lunatic to commit murder; and the learned counsel submitted that, when the prisoner committed the act, he was incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. The prosecution gave out by the examination that prisoner had shown or affected to show symptoms of insanity since the day of the murder. It would be shown by evidence for the defence that prisoner had been suffering from a hereditary taint of insanity for several years past ; and that in consequence of her conduct, his mother had been obliged to change several houses. It would be proved that prisoner's father died a lunatic in the Colaba Asylum ; and that his mother went by the appellation of a mad-woman. These traces of insanity were in addition to the hereditary taint. The learned counsel next commented upon the evidence as to what occurred in Jeeveebaee's house, and ingeniously urged that it shewed that the prisoner was suffering under two delusions, one being that he had been robbed of Rs. 500 and the other that the woman Ameena had (as he represented to the police) been substituted for the woman who robbed him and ran way. The jury would see that except delusion there was an entire absence of motive for the act committed by the prisoner. The woman Ameena had no ornaments upon her person of which he could rob her after killing her; and there was no valuable property in the room the possession of which he might have coveted. Then the vile abuse which he used towards Jeeveebaee was language which no sane man would have had the hardihood to use after committing a murder. In going downstairs in the morning the first thing he did was to approach the policeman and to complain to him that he had been robbed of his Rs. 500 note—the same delusion which had been preying upon his mind. The whole of his conduct pointed to the delusions under which the learned counsel urged his client had been suffering. Independently of this, it would be proved that prisoner was betrothed years ago, and that the father of the girl, who had heard of prisoner's insanity, refused to allow the performance of marriage. It would be shown that two years ago prisoner attempted to take his own life by taking an overdose of opium. On two occasions, it would be shown, prisoner attempted to throw into a tank his sister's child ; and that as late as last July, when a prisoner on the civil side of the County Jail, prisoner again tried to throw into water a child that was with his sister who visited him in the jail. It would be shown that, while in jail, he was sleepless and used to disturb at night the other men in jail. He shewed an inordinate desire for food and ate the food for a Mahomedan in the jail without the least religious scruple. Many witnesses would be called for the defence ; but these were the principal points on which they would speak. Dr. Cook would be called and would describe the symptoms under which he saw prisoner suffering in jail. Dr. Heerajee Eduljee, who was the medical adviser in prisoner's family, would tell the jury what he knew about symptoms of insanity in the prisoner. Dr. Shantaram Vithul, who visited prisoner in jail, and Dr. Niven, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, the best authority in Bombay, would be likewise [illegible] prisoner's [illegible] family doctor would further state that prisoner [illegible] before he went to the Colaba Asylum, was suffering from melancholia. Prisoner was a man of no education, was not trained to any profession ; and the jury would consider whether he was a man who could in any way simulate insanity. The learned counsel trusted that, upon the evidence, the jury would come to the conclusion that the prisoner was insane and that he was not guilty of the murder.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Dr. Cook, acting first physician of the Jamsetjee Hospital, stated that he visited prisoner in his cell on the 13th inst. with Mr. Shantaram Vithul. The cell was fouled by prisoner's excreta ; and his clothes were torn and covered with filth. He was in a state of intense excitement, yelling at the top of his voice and uttering incoherent sentences. Any attempt to excite his attention only increased his maniacal condition. His expressions was wild and furious. The pupils of his eyes were considerably dilated. The appearances were such as are seen in acute mania. A person would not be able by his will to dilate the pupils of his eyes. In order to enable him to form an opinion as to prisoner's state of mind, witness had made certain enquiries as to the probability of the insanity being hereditary in the family or not. He made enquiries of Dr. Heerajee Eduljee and one Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy. Prisoner was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital for having taken an overdose of opium in December 1870. From what he saw on the 13th inst., witness believed that prisoner was suffering from an acute attack of mania.

To Mr. Mayhew—From enquiries made of the jail official, witness gathered that the acute symptoms of mania had lasted for some days. Witness learned that prisoner was in jail some years ago, and that during that period he was at times excited ; but he was not told whether or not prisoner was before in the habit of fouling himself. The jailer led him to suppose that the prisoner slept well. He appeared now to be exhausted.

To the Chief Justice—My knowledge of lunacy is theoretical. I never had charge of a Lunatic Asylum. Belladonna produces artificial dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, but I cannot say whether it is procurable in the native bazaar. Prisoner did not seem to recognise any one.

To Mr. Mayhew—This was the only interview I had with the prisoner, and it lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Dr. Shantaram Vithul, a licentiate of medicine of the Bombay University, said he had been in practice for the last ten years. On the 13th inst., he visited prisoner with Dr. Cook. On approaching the cell witness heard loud cries. Prisoner was in a filthy condition and in dirty clothes. The expression of his face was wild and distorted. He was violent and vociferous. The vociferations, which were in the Hindustani language, were incoherent. He jumped upon one or two other prisoners who were standing near him. He was completely listless and would not hear anything said to him. Witness was of opinion that prisoner was suffering from symptoms of acute mania.

To the Chief Justice—Dhatura, applied externally or internally, would produce dilatation of the pupils of the eyes. It is a common drug. From enquiries made, witness learned that prisoner's mother went by the name of Heera Ghelli, or "Heera the Mad." Taking into consideration what he saw and the result of the enquiries he had made, witness had no doubt that prisoner was insane.

To Mr. Mayhew—I believed it was not likely that prisoner's excitement was brought on by artificial means.

Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee, assistant managing clerk to Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, remembered asking Mr. Lake on the 4th instant for permission for medical gentlemen to see the prisoner. Mr. Lake refused permission, saying that prisoner was under the surveillance of Dr. Partridge, the jail doctor. Witness was, however, allowed to go and see prisoner. He went to the cell with one Nowrojee Byramjee. Mr. Watson, one of the jail officials, was hiding himself to see if prisoner told witness anything. There was no conversation between the prisoner and the witness or Nowrojee.

To the Chief Justice—If witness or Nowrojee had tried to pass anything to the prisoner Mr. Watson must have seen it.

Mr. Ferguson said he had others witnesses for the defence. The Court rose at 7 p. m.

The whole of yesterday was occupied in taking the evidence of native witnesses who had known the prisoner and his family for many years. Their evidence tended to show that not only was the prisoner insane, but that he came of an insane family, and that his father had died in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

The Court rose at the usual hour, and will sit this morning at eleven.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Moplah who was wounded in the riot the other day is progressing favourably under the care of the jail surgeon.

Trichinopoly Municipality.—A bye-law prohibiting gambling and cock-fighting in the streets has been sanctioned for the Trichinopoly Municipality.

A native shikaree has received a reward of one hundred rupees for shooting a large tigress at the foot of the Kareemally Hills in the Coimbatore District.

A "flat" in tow on the Ganges came into contact with the buttress of a ghaut at Mirzapoor on Monday last, and would have sunk but that it was quickly towed into shoal water. The cargo was discharged, and all available hands were engaged in repairing damages.

Simla, 18th September.—A bear was seen a few days ago just below the public road at Mashobra ; it is reported that the animal attacked a female cowkeeper, and that she was so severely mauled that she died in consequence. A young hyena was caught a day or two ago at Anandale gardens.

We understand that the United Schools' Athletic Sports, at this station, come off early next month. A new feature in the programme this year is a Champion Cup, which if won successively for three years by the same boy will then become his own. The youths of Bangalore are looking up.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The Weather at Dacca.—We are panting for rain. The weather has been terrifically sultry, and every one round about is complaining. Aggravated prickly heat is becoming quite an epidemic. Though by no means a serious visitation, it is a most inconvenient one, and provocative of discomfort in the last degree.—*Bengal Times.*

The Madras Railway Traffic Receipts.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 6th instant for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 43,712, goods ; &c., Rs. 61,323—aggregating Rs. 1,05,035 ; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 122. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1872 were Rs. 1,02,967, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 123.

The Great Southern of India Railway.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 30th August were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 8,065-2-0, and goods, &c., Rs. 7,144-14-0, making together Rs. 15,211-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 90-8-0. During the corresponding period in the year 1872, the receipts were Rs. 15,466-14-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 92-1-0.

Railway Prosecution.—Yesterday, at the Town Police Court, before Mr. Campbell, Mr. Henry French, a Prosecuting Inspector of the Madras Railway Company, charged a man named Soobaroya Achary, under Section 23 of Act XVIII of 1854, with opening a gate while a train was approaching. The defendant being convicted was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 23.

The Calcutta 'Opera.—The painter and machinist attached to the new Opera Company have arrived in Calcutta, and the preliminary arrangements for the season will be commenced without delay. The new arrivals give glowing accounts of the artistes engaged. The last mail from Italy announces one change in the list of singers. Instead of Signora Paolina Genesi, who was to have been the Comprimaria and Seconda Donna, Signora Virginia Benzi has been engaged.—*Englishman.*

As a sequel to the trial of the Mohunt of Turrakeshur, which we noticed a few days ago, came the trial of the husband of the murdered woman, Nobin Chunder Bannerjea. The trial took place before Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and was watched with deep interest by crowds of spectators. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity. This was received with wild demonstrations of joy, which may after all be premature, as the Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, has sent the case on to the High Court.—*Pioneer.*

Appointments in the North West.—Mr. R. Simson, in accordance with a probability we have already noticed, has been appointed to officiate on the Revenue Board, N. W. P., in the vacancy created by Mr. Inglis' departure for Simla, and the assumption of the senior member's duty by Mr. H. S. Reid. Mr. Bazett Colvin, Officiating Commissioner of Jhansie, will proceed to Bareilly to take charge of the Rohilkhund Division in the room of Mr. Simson. Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur, will probably be appointed to Jhansie. Mr. R. M. Edwards, Commissioner of the Agra Division, has applied for a year's furlough, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. A. R. S. Pollock.

An Organ for the Calcutta Town Hall.—The *Madras Mail* gives us the information that a sum of £3,500 has been subscribed for the proposed organ for the Calcutta Town Hall. We are sorry to say that the news is too good to be true, for though the Committee are doing their best to raise that amount, they have not as yet succeeded, though the subscription-list is slowly increasing. The rest of our contemporary's information, that Mr. J. T. Mayne, the well-known Madras organist, and Mr. Rees, of the Bengal Civil Service, had been asked to select an instrument at the above price, is correct, and Mr. Mayne has already sent to the Committee, a specification of a very complete and fine instrument.—*Englishman.*

Cruelty to Animals.—Any visitor to village fairs in this country may have noticed, with no small curiosity, a score or two of chickens in the last stages of abject misery crouching in small baskets. These baskets are principally carried by hags withered as Macbeth's witches, though in some cases by hulking men. As Hindoo votaries return from the shrine, the wretched fowls are ostentatiously maltreated, till, in accordance with an old custom of a curiously idiotic nature, a trifle of money or grain is given by the pilgrims, theoretically to purchase their relief. Then a brief respite is granted to the birds until other pilgrims arrive and the process can be profitably repeated. One municipality of the North-Western Provinces, singular in its humanity, made this custom penal,—by a bye-law issued some time ago,—but no other municipality has thought fit to follow the lead.—*Pioneer.*

Free Church of Scotland Mission Madras.—Miss Sloan, the Superintendent of the Boarding School of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, has, in consequence of her engagement to be married, resigned her situation, and her resignation has been accepted by the Ladies' Society in Edinburgh. She will soon, therefore, leave the service of this Mission. Arrangements are being made for bringing out from Scotland a person having the same certificate of educational standing as the present Superintendent, but it has been felt necessary to advise the Ladies' Society not to conclude an engagement until it is known whether the grant-in-aid of her salary from Government will be available, because it is considered that without it the usefulness, if not the existence, of the best school for Native Christian girls in Madras would be greatly endangered. Under these circumstances, the Secretary to the Mission applied that Miss Sloan's successor might be allowed the same grant that was sanctioned to Miss Sloan, and the Government have agreed to it.—*Madras Times.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Not Fixed.

1342 British Nation, Carnell—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1407 Lady Lawrence, Ovenstone—Wallace & Co.
797 Magdala, Black—W. Nicol & Co.
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Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10
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